

Growing Kurdish Conflict Seen As Largest Threat to Bani-Sadr

By William Branigin
TEHRAN, May 5 (UPI) — The government of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, already boxed in by domestic and international political problems, is taking a beating in a military conflict that may prove a more serious threat to his authority: an increasingly damaging war with the country's Kurdish minority.

An indicator of the intensity of the fighting, in which government forces have used air strikes and heavy guns against Kurdish cities and towns, was a six-hour cease-fire called yesterday to allow relief workers to collect the dead from the streets of Sanandaj, the provincial capital of Iranian Kurdistan.

Iranian radio and television reported last night that the cease-fire was broken when rebel forces opened fire on army troops and revolutionary guardsmen, killing or wounding at least 20 of them.

Before the cease-fire, scores of bodies littered the streets and could not be retrieved because of the in-

tensity of the fighting, according to reports from Sanandaj. Kurdish authorities reportedly were worried about the possibility of an epidemic and critical shortages of food and medical supplies.

Nothing to Gain

For Mr. Bani-Sadr, the Kurdish war represents another instance in which his government has been caught in a conflict from which it does not stand to gain. As with the problem posed by the U.S. hostage crisis and last month's clashes between leftist students and rightist Moslem fundamentalists, the Bani-Sadr government has been forced to toe the line drawn by his hard-line Moslem rivals and see his authority weakened in the process.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's declaration of a unilateral government cease-fire last month was met by Kurdish leaders for a negotiated settlement. But the Revolutionary Guard, a fighting force loyal to the Iranian spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, announced that it could not

accept a truce and would fight until Kurdish resistance had been crushed.

The developments have forced Mr. Bani-Sadr to espouse a tougher position on the fighting in Kurdistan, as evidenced by his statement Saturday night to Ayatollah Khomeini in a briefing on domestic and foreign policy.

According to the Iranian news agency Pars, Mr. Bani-Sadr said: "We did not start the fighting in Kurdistan. We tried to persuade them [Kurdish guerrillas] not to begin war and fratricide. . . . But they regarded our efforts to prevent fratricide as a sign of our weakness. I declare again we shall act according to what we have promised as soon as the armed irresponsible elements leave."

In their efforts to wipe out Kurdish guerrilla strongholds, the Revolutionary Guard and regular Army units have resorted to use of F-4 fighter-bombers, Cobra helicopter gunships and mortars against civilian population centers, causing heavy casualties and material damage. Diplomatic analysts said the use of such weaponry is not only a sign of weak and ineffective armed forces, but also places Mr. Bani-Sadr in a political no-man's-land.

Killings of Jews in W. Bank Is Seen Erasing Restraint

(Continued from Page 1)

Am near the Lebanese border, in which a child and two Israeli adults were killed and a group of children hostages rescued. Arab students on the West Bank held demonstrations halting the attack and chanting, "We are going to do to you what you did to us in Misgav Am."

Rightist Jews, mostly under the leadership of Rabbi Meir Kahane and his Kach movement, went on rampages through Arab towns, smashing car windshields. Then they distributed leaflets urging Arabs to leave, asserting that the West Bank — which they call by the biblical names Judea and Samaria — was Jewish land, God-given. Rabbi Kahane was arrested and is now awaiting trial, but the cycle of reaction continued.

At a demonstration in the village of Araba, two Israeli officers were set upon by Arab teen-agers. One of the boys was killed when he tried to grab an officer's rifle. It was this killing that the Palestine Liberation Organization cited as the immediate reason for the ambush of the worshippers, but the attack is widely believed also to have been aimed at hardening Israel's negotiating position in talks with Egypt and the United States on granting Arabs some form of self-administration.

The ambush carried a heavier symbolism and a stronger political message than most terrorism to which Israel has been subjected, mainly because its victims were not entirely random, its place not simply opportune.

It broke the long and remarkable immunity that had seemed to envelop the Jewish settlements and settlers, who have rarely been attacked in the past. It chose as targets the most controversial people among the Israeli population, those regarded by many as too militant, too dogmatic, too provocative. And it struck at the heart of a religious theme.

Hebron is a holy city to both Moslems and Jews because they both revere Abraham, the prophet and patriarch who is believed buried in a cave beneath a massive mosque. A hard core of Jewish ultra-nationalists has long sought the re-establishment of a Jewish community to replace the one destroyed there by Arab riots in 1929, and last

March the well-organized settlers managed to press the Cabinet into a decision by a close vote to build two Jewish schools in the city center.

Palestinian leaders reacted with outrage, accusing Israel of trying to take over their land and their city. Israeli specialists in military affairs warned of the difficulty of protecting a few Jews amid a hostile population. But, increasingly, religious Jews visited the tomb of Abraham under guard, and it was after such a visit to pray Friday night that the attack was made by three or four terrorists standing on rooftops and shooting and throwing hand grenades into the crowd.

One result is likely to be a sharpened debate among Israelis about the settlements and about the extent to which the ultra-nationalists have been able to work their way on government policy. Far from evoking the customary unanimity of outrage in the face of terrorism, this attack has touched what was already a deeply divisive issue.

There is some sense, hard to capture, that the victims here were not wholly innocent. The Jerusalem Post, for example, noted that one of the dead, a former American named Elia Hamez, had been convicted a year ago of breaking into Arab houses in Hebron, shouting that they were "Jewish houses" and smashing furniture, beating residents and ordering them out.

The paper went on to editorialize: "What is needed now is clarity and cooler thought. A settlement policy which directs itself at the heart of Arab population, which lacks defense priorities, which is instigated not by government decision, but by civil disobedience is plainly not the way."

"The government is in terrible shape over Kurdistan," an observer said. "This could even turn out to be Bani-Sadr's Vietnam. I don't think he'll be able to get out of this one."

According to diplomats, a military solution to the conflict looks increasingly remote, and the hard-liners' opposition to negotiation is making it difficult for Mr. Bani-Sadr to act to end the warfare.

Last June, after initially rejecting proposals by Iranian generals that the Kurdish agitation be crushed, Ayatollah Khomeini ordered a full-scale offensive against Kurdish rebels. The insurgents were forced to quit their urban strongholds and take to the hills following an onslaught by government forces. The Kurdish militants gradually worked their way back into effective control of the region as the government became preoccupied with other problems.

Ayatollah Khomeini then reversed himself and tacitly authorized negotiations with the Kurds on their autonomy demands. The negotiations continued through the winter, but fell apart this spring when Iran moved to back up its war of words with neighboring Iraq over a territorial dispute.

March in Sanandaj

Confronted by skirmishing along the border between Iran and Iraq, forces early last month, the Tehran government ordered an army column to march through Sanandaj toward the border area. The column's advance was halted outside the provincial capital by Kurdish groups that suspected the deployment was a ruse to take back control of the city — in violation of an agreement to keep Iranian troops out of Kurdistan.

Fighting between government forces and the Kurds was sparked when hard-line members of small Kurdish parties attacked the column as it was skirting Sanandaj and heading toward the Kurdish town of Saqqez.

The Iranian armed forces replied harshly by throwing helicopter gunships into action against Kurdish urban strongholds.

Last week an Iranian correspondent in Sanandaj wrote: "The situation in the town is intolerable. The town is facing a shortage of food and medical supplies. There is no sign of doctors or medical services. People treat their wounded in the houses without having access to the most elementary first aid facilities. Hundreds of injured have been hospitalized in houses."

A weeping Kurdish woman in Sanandaj told another reporter by telephone: "Do something, for God's sake, to end this war." She said that her brother had been shot in the leg when he ventured into the yard in front of his home and that the shooting was too intense for him to be taken to a hospital.

"I swear to God that we are tired of this war," the woman said. "What have the Kurds done to deserve being massacred like this?"



Tito, in Moscow, signs a 1945 friendship accord between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Behind him, at far right, are Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov, then the Soviet foreign minister.

Carter, Russia Join in Mourning for Tito

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the government said Tito's death was "a heavy loss to the people of Yugoslavia."

The statement added, "The world public knows Tito as a champion of peace, detente and peaceful coexistence, and as one of the founders of the unaligned movement."

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will attend the funeral, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced today. Mr. Hua said that Tito turned "poor and backward old Yugoslavia into a prosperous and strong Socialist country based on national unity and fraternity, thus contributing valuable experience to the international Communist movement."

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat called Tito a "dear friend and comrade in arms along the road of struggle for the establishment of peace and justice in the world."

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said of Tito, "We shall never forget his courageous stand on our side on all occasions." In Beirut, a Palestinian spokesman said, "The Palestinians have lost a friend."

In other world reaction:

- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tito "created modern Yugoslavia and ensured its lasting independence." Prince Philip will represent Queen Elizabeth I at the funeral, Buckingham Palace announced.
- French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing hailed Tito for pre-

serving Yugoslav independence and for becoming "the authentic voice of nonalignment."

- In Bonn, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said, "The whole of mankind is the poorer."
- Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy said, "The late Marshal Tito was not only a world leader of pre-eminence but also a co-enunciator of the principle of nonalignment."
- At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said, "He was a true hero, and with his passing the last of the great figures of our times has disappeared."
- Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira called Tito's death "an irrevocable loss to the world as well as his country."
- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau expressed confidence that "the strong and independent Yugoslavia that emerged under [Tito's] leadership will continue to pursue the goals of international peace and stability to which President Tito devoted his life."

Haitians Feel Frustrated As U.S. Welcomes Cubans

By Thomas Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI) — Jocelyn Marcellus was bitter yesterday as he recounted the frustrations that he and many Haitian immigrants feel as they watch Cuban refugees welcomed to the United States with federal assistance while Haitians in South Florida and elsewhere daily fear deportation.

"The way they welcome the Cubans, they should welcome us," Mr. Marcellus said through an interpreter yesterday at a press conference outside the State Department.

"When the Cubans arrive, they

get hotel rooms, money for food and we get nothing," said Mr. Marcellus, 21, who, last February, fled from the regime of President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti.

Mr. Marcellus is one of about 10,000 Haitians who await President Carter's decision whether to grant them political-refugee status.

Mr. Carter's authority to grant asylum on a group basis, as was done with Cubans and Vietnamese, terminates May 15.

About 60 Haitians arrived yesterday to begin a weekend vigil from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily in Lafayette Park in support of political asylum.

Yesterday's press conference, march and rally began that effort. A national demonstration is scheduled for Sunday in front of the White House.

About 25,000 Haitians have settled in the United States in the last decade, most of them refugees from poverty and repression.

Haitians say they have found only rejection, now permits that would allow them chances to earn a living legally, and what they contend is a hostile immigration and Naturalization Service bent on deporting Haitians as economic rather than political refugees.

But Haitians maintain that if they are deported, chances are great that they will be severely punished, if not killed.

"These people are our invisible boat people," said Rick Swartz, a lawyer representing the Haitians in a court case in U.S. District Court in Miami. The case charges that INS ignored usual processes and decided to single out Haitian refugees for deportation.

Several of the Haitians yesterday described the conditions they left behind in Haiti. They said they hoped that the United States would no longer support Mr. Duvalier.

"We feel frustrations about this U.S. policy, and it is a big insult to us to treat us as second-class boat people," said the Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, the director of the Haitian refugee center in Miami.

According to Father Jean-Juste and others, Haitian refugees are nearly starving in the streets of Miami, denied chances to work or federal assistance. Florida state and local governments, as well as some religious organizations, have contributed aid, but much more is needed, they say.

UN Official Says Peace Force Must Stay in Lebanon

DUBLIN, May 5 (UPI) — The 10 nations whose troops are serving with the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon were warned yesterday of the possibility of a large-scale conflict in the Middle East if they pulled their soldiers out of the area.

Brian Urquhart, UN under secretary for political affairs, was commenting on the demand by the 10 for more protection for their soldiers against Maj. Saad Haddad's rightist Christian militia in Lebanon.

After a conference here on Friday, representatives of the 10 said that the future of the UN force could be in doubt unless more protection were given. The conference was called by the Irish government after the recent killing of three Irish soldiers with the UN force.

In an interview on Ireland's state radio, Mr. Urquhart said: "To remove the UN force would be to take away the buffer between extremely heavily armed groups. You would have a situation of great violence. Other groups would then be dragged in — the Israelis, who are committed to the Christian militia, and on the other side Lebanon and possibly other Arab countries. One could envisage a chain reaction of a very serious kind."

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Uganda Forbids All Unapproved Political Rallies

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 5 (AP) — The Ugandan government of Godfrey Binaisa has banned all political rallies and gatherings before the general elections, expected in December, unless they are government-approved, Radio Uganda reported last night.

The announcement, by the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front coalition, followed declarations by two of the country's political parties to hold delegate conferences and sponsor candidates.

Uganda's interim parliament, the National Consultative Council, voted April 17 to prohibit political parties other than the front in the elections. All candidates must run under the umbrella of the front.

Former President Milton Obote, who has been in exile since the 1971 military coup led by Idi Amin, is expected to return this month and is assured of leading the rival Uganda People's Congress, which plans to contest the election. Youssef Lule, who for two months headed the front after Marshal Amin was overthrown last spring, is expected to return to lead another rival party, the conservative Democratic Party.

Genscher Urges Backing for U.S.

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, May 5 (Reuters) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called yesterday on Western Europe to stand with the United States against Soviet efforts to split the Western alliance.

Mr. Genscher said in a speech opening a German-American friendship week that the crises in Afghanistan, Iran and elsewhere meant that Europe's stance assumed international importance.

Europe had to take a clear stand and make a clear decision, he said. Any Soviet strategy aimed at loosening Europe's ties with the United States must fail, he added.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

El Salvador Extends State of Siege 30 Days
SAN SALVADOR, May 5 (UPI) — El Salvador's ruling junta emergency measures today for 30 days because of continuing violence.

A communique said that the state of siege imposed March 5 extended for a third 30-day period "because of the prevalence of violence that triggered it." The junta survived a rightist coup last Friday.

Dozens of bodies, several mutilated, were found across the country the weekend. Today, the bodies of seven peasants who had been found on a deserted road 28 miles north of San Salvador, authorities said.

Surinam Is Said to Thwart Coup Attempt
THE HAGUE, May 5 (AP) — A large force of mercenaries failed last week to overthrow the new government in Surinam and executed their leader, the Dutch Foreign Ministry said today.

The leader of the force was identified as a retired sergeant in the Surinamese Army, Frits Ormskerk, a 56-year-old Creole.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Maj. Ormskerk was shot by Surinamese troops immediately after his force ran into resistance while crossing the Marowijne river, near the Surinamese border with French Guiana.

Libya Bars Corpses of 3 Exiled Enemies
ROME, May 5 (AP) — The Libyan government has refused to accept the bodies of three exiled enemies of the regime who were killed in the last seven weeks.

Libyan authorities in Tripoli last week shipped back to Rome the bodies of two Libyan businessmen who had been shot in victims were considered opponents of Libyan leader Moammar Qaddafi.

The bodies of Abdul Aref Ghaffar and Mohamed Salem R. returned to Rome under false names but an undertaker work airport recognized the coffins and Italian magistrates positively the corpses, according to police and airport officials. The body journalist Mohammed Mustafa Ramadan was also returned to officials who refused to allow it to enter Libya.

Guerrillas Raid Namibian Police Station**Urges Arms**
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, May 5 (UPI) — Black guerrillas attacked several police stations in northern South-West (Namibia) near the Angolan border with mortars and light arms were repelled when South African forces returned the fire, a military communique said today.

The communique said that damage caused by the weekend minimal and there were no casualties on the South African side, belonging to the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) were responsible for the attacks, were killed in follow-up operations. Meanwhile in Johannesburg, South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha held a crisis meeting with a delegation of militant teachers to effort to end a growing classroom boycott over racial discrimination school system. The delegation represented 16,000 teachers who classroom boycott by mulatto and Indian students. The boycott third week today.

Coup Attempt Reported Foiled in Rwanda
KIGALI, Rwanda, May 5 (AP) — President Juvénal Habyarimana thwarted a coup attempt by his former security chief, Maj. Lizeinde, government sources here said today.

Maj. Lizeinde and a few of his aides have been arrested, the sources but they were unable to provide further details. Although the appeared quiet, night patrols by the army and police have been considerably.

Mr. Habyarimana, who came to power in a bloodless coup in 1973, is scheduled to leave this week for the seventh French-African conference in Nice, France, and then go on a tour of four European he were to cancel this trip, observers believe, it would mean that not yet been restored in Rwanda, a tribal country with a pop about 4.5 million.

Khmer Rouge Plan Rainy-Season Offensive
BANGKOK, May 5 (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas are preparing a military offensive against Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, counting monsoon rains, Western diplomats and rebel leaders said.

Western analysts said that the Khmer Rouge, deposed from power in 1975, believe that the rainy season is necessary if their rebel government is to retain its hold.

At his base in western Cambodia, Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge premier, confirmed that preparations were under way for a limited offensive against the Vietnamese when the rains begin next month.

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Giscard Assails U.K. Budget For Relief in E

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 5 (IHT) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that Britain's persistent demands in the Common Market budget dispute amount to a British request to renegotiate the terms of its Common Market membership.

His remarks on television here constituted the toughest public French response yet to the deadlock at the Luxembourg summit of Common Market leaders on the budget issue last month. In what appeared to be a veiled ultimatum to Britain to compromise on its demands before the next Common Market summit in Venice next month, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he had no intention of taking part in another round of summit bargaining and that the problem should be negotiated among Common Market ministers.

He said that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has withdrawn his offer to reduce Britain's projected Common Market payments by holding them to the 1979 level. But diplomatic observers refuse to rule out the possibility that the West German proposal could be revived if Britain showed interest in accepting it. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said at Luxembourg that the offer of Britain's Common Market partners covered only one or two years instead of the five-year period which Britain sought.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in the latest of his series of televised fireside

2,351 Arrests In Turkey

ISTANBUL, May 5 (AP) — Interior Ministry said yesterday that 2,351 terrorists were apprehended through key in the last 15 days, two dozen of those arrested charged with promoting of their political rivals, it said.

Yesterday, gunmen beat a teacher and wounded his son. Police in Antalya, on the Mediterranean, three gunmen entered the Caglayan Erdogdu, and wounded the boy.

In Kars province, two shot up a coffeehouse, killing a teacher and wounding persons were killed in a at a coffeehouse in Sam Black Sea.

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Pe Bars Priests From Public Office; Suit in Congress to Forgo Campaign

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has barred Catholic priests from serving in public office, and Rep. Robert Drinan, the only priest in Congress, announced today that he will "regret and pain" he will not accept the decision of the Holy See.

In Vatican City, the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, superior general of the Society of Jesus, said today that Rep. Drinan "made this announcement in obedience to an order from me, his religious superior general. I am grateful to Father Drinan for his ready and loyal compliance with my directives, which reflect the expressed wish of His Holiness Pope John Paul II."

Intrusion Cited
Rep. Drinan's superior, the Jesuit provincial of New England, said he learned of the pope's decision April 27. "Over the course of the next few days, I pursued several avenues of appeal, stressing with the Roman authorities the fact that such an order would almost certainly seem, in the eyes of many people, to be an improper intrusion by the church into American political affairs," said the provincial, the Rev. Edward O'Flaherty.

"It has been stressed to me that Vatican and Jesuit authorities in Rome wish to underline the point that the principal reason for the order was the present pope's convictions about the proper role of priests." The pope's convictions, he added, "differ somewhat in emphasis from those of his predecessors."

"This is not a new rule," said William Ryan, a press officer for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in Washington. "Father Drinan is being reminded about something that's been on the books for some time." However, Mr. Ryan was unable to explain why it was being enforced now.

In December, 1970, a month after Rep. Drinan's election, an article in the English-language edition of L'Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican newspaper, criticized the entry of priests into U.S. politics. Publication of the article was held up until after the elections to avoid charges that the papacy of Paul VI was interfering in them.

In 1974, however, when Rep. Drinan was seeking a third term in Congress, his provincial said the representative had received the Vatican's permission to run.

Rep. Drinan, who was dean of the Boston College Law School when he was first elected to Congress in November, 1970. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Boston College, and bachelor's and master's degrees in law from Georgetown University Law Center in Washington. He also holds a doctor of theology degree from Gregorian University in Rome.

Coup Alleged
Rep. Drinan's re-election in November 1976 was a surprise to many because of his reputation as a liberal. He had been a vocal critic of the Vietnam War and had been a member of the House of Representatives since 1970. He was re-elected with 60 percent of the vote in his district.

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Demand Apparently Blocks Talks on Fate of 368

Cuba Wants Males Who Fled to U.S. Office

HAVANA, May 5 (WP) — The Cuban government demanded yesterday that all the men who fled into the U.S. diplomatic mission here three days ago during a melee be handed over without conditions.

The demand creates an apparent deadlock in the U.S.-Cuban negotiations on the fate of the 368 Cubans jammed into the U.S. mission and sets the stage for prolonged talks that are likely to involve other, broader issues between Havana and Washington.

Sources familiar with the U.S.-Cuban negotiations of the last three days immediately drew a parallel with the U.S.-Iranian impasse and predicted, "This looks like a really long haul."

A State Department spokesman in Washington said that the United States rejects the Cuban demand. "We do not agree with that position."

We are seeking a means to have all the Cubans currently within the U.S. interests section receive their visas," the spokesman said.

In what they called a separate decision, State Department officials also said that, because of uncertain security arrangements, the United States is suspending the immigrant visa and refugee processing programs at the U.S. mission in Havana — except for those Cubans inside the mission — effectively closing off legal avenues for additional Cuban immigration to the United States.

The officials said, however, that the step would not affect the unofficial operations in which private boats have been ferrying thousands of Cubans to the United States.

In Washington, President Carter said today that the United States will continue to offer "open arms and an open heart" to tens of thousands more Cuban refugees expected to arrive in Florida in coming weeks, the Associated Press reported.

[Referring to the Cubans in the U.S. mission in Havana, Mr. Carter said that they and "tens of thousands of others will be received," adding that the administration will have to seek more funds from Congress to handle the growing numbers. "We are the most generous nation in the world in dealing with refugees," Mr. Carter told the League of Women Voters.]

While the talks in Havana have been in secret, Cuba yesterday announced its position in its official Communist Party organ, Granma. The newspaper said that because the U.S. mission in Havana "has no right whatsoever to grant asylum to anyone, its actions fall outside international law. The United States government has the obligation to put the anti-social elements [inside the mission] at the disposal of the Cuban authorities without conditions, because they provoked and attacked people in complicity with a foreign government."

Washington officials said that the suspension of visa activities in Havana, effective today, was prompted by the attack Friday on the Cubans who were waiting in front of the U.S. interests section for visas.

About 20 men, waving chains, pipes and clubs, beat the group in view of Cuban police, who did nothing, the U.S. officials said.

About 450 Cuban applicants fled inside about 60 agreed to return home, but 386 Cubans have remained in the seven-story mission building. Of those, 308 are men, the majority of whom are former political prisoners who have served long sentences for what Cuba terms counter-revolutionary activities. There are 68 women and 11 children.

"The Cuban government is willing to give safe conducts to the women and children," the newspaper said, but the men can leave the building only "depending on their willingness to turn themselves in unconditionally to the Cuban government."

Because of the program suspension, about six State Department officials who handled the immigrant and refugee programs at the U.S. diplomatic mission will be brought back to Washington, department officials said.

7 Cubans Died in Transfer

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5 (AP) — Seven persons have died in the last two weeks during the transfer of Cubans by private boat to the United States, the Coast Guard reported today. Yesterday, a record number for one day arrived in Florida, 3,784, for a total of 12,867.

Vance Says Foreign Policy Is Not Security Adviser's Job

LONDON, May 5 (AP) — Cyrus Vance, who resigned as U.S. secretary of state because of his opposition to President Carter's decision to try to rescue the American hostages in Iran, says that the White House national security adviser should not make foreign policy.

In an interview with The Observer published here yesterday, Mr. Vance did not mention Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, by name. Mr. Vance's resignation stirred considerable discussion about whether he had lost a power struggle with Mr. Brzezinski.

Mr. Vance told The Observer that the national security adviser "should not be the one who makes foreign policy or who expresses foreign policy to the public. That is the task of the president and the secretary of state."

Mr. Vance's resignation was announced a week ago and Mr. Carter nominated Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, to succeed him.

Mr. Brzezinski, in an interview with The Washington Post published yesterday, said: "I have the strong gut feeling that the conventional wisdom, which now is that there will be a new cat fight, is going to be proven quite wrong."

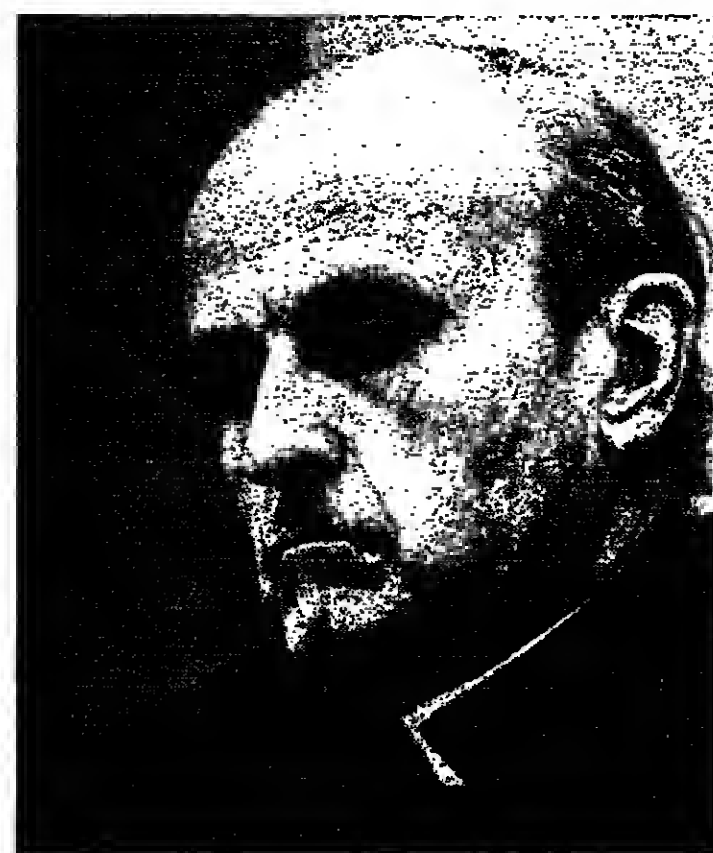
Camp David Talks End

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP) — President Carter ended three days of meetings with Sen. Muskie and leading national security officials yesterday at Camp David, Md., but the White House gave no indication of what decisions were made.

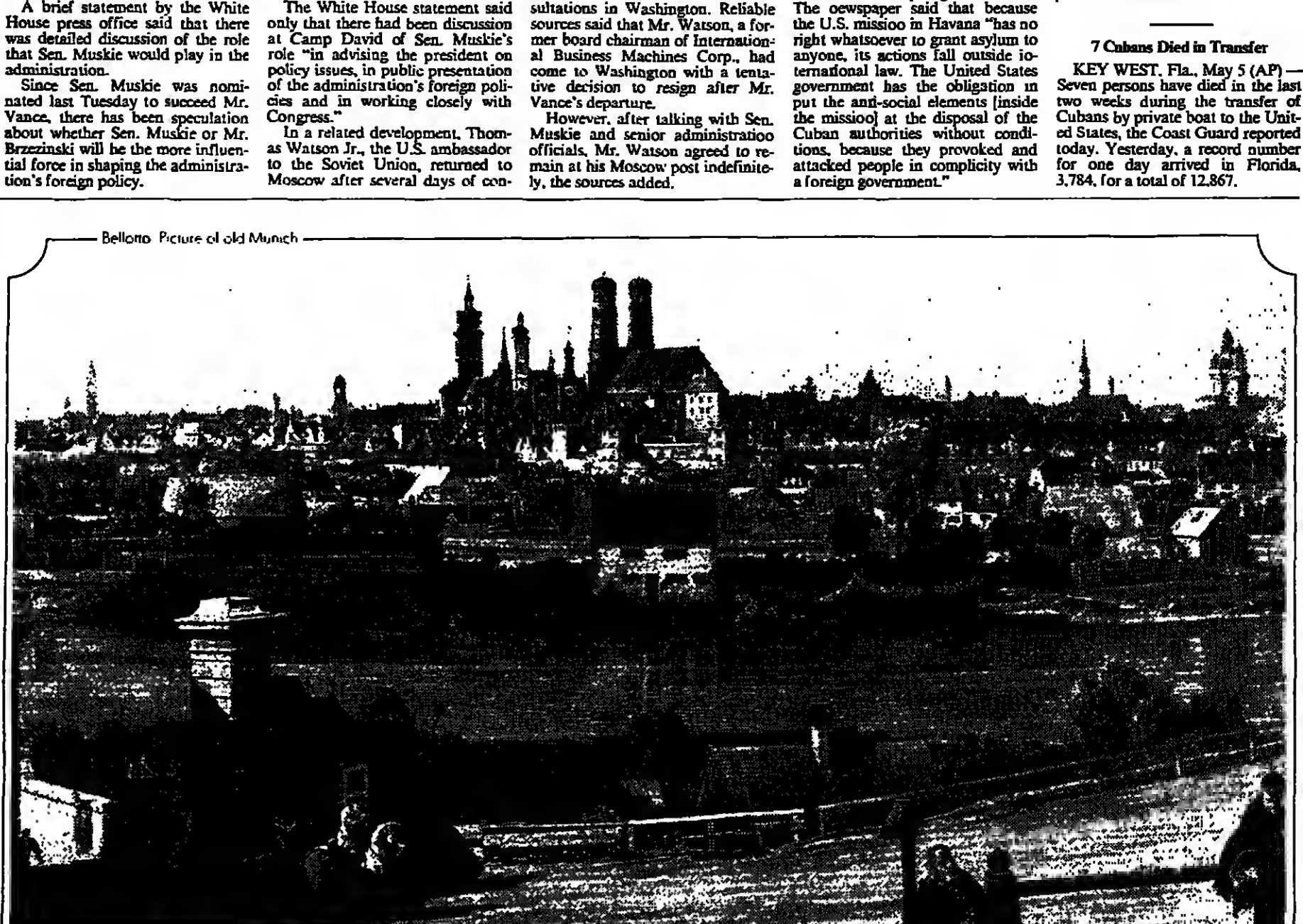
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Rep. Robert Drinan



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Some Guidelines Conflict

Planners Plot Course Of Mexican Economy

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Long given to savoring the past, improvising the present and ignoring the future, Mexicans have awakened to find themselves ruled by an alien breed of people known as economic planners.

Almost every government decision must conform to some plan or other. If no plan exists the decision will be delayed until one is drawn up. Or, more likely, if different plans offer conflicting guidance, a new study will be commissioned to iron out the contradictions.

And so, five months past the half-way mark in President Jose Lopez Portillo's six-year term, many of the principal development projects promised by his administration still await the approval of the planners.

Typically, a long-delayed \$2-billion steel expansion on the Pacific coast at Lazaro Cardenas finally was approved late last year but the appropriation of working capital has been held up by a review of the project in the Planning and Budget Ministry.

Plans and Plans

The output of plans has been phenomenal: all 31 states have their own. Eight have been issued for different economic sectors, four more are being drawn up and three versions of an overall development plan have been prepared, the last of which was finally approved and passed into law in mid-April.

But the shortcomings of many of the plans are evident in the 1980-1982 development plan itself. It describes the present condition of Mexico and establishes a series of objectives, among them an annual economic growth rate of 8 percent and the creation of 2.2 million jobs in three years. But it is vague to explain how the plan is to be carried out.

Critics also have questioned the logic of issuing a master plan after most other plans have appeared and so soon before the selection of Mr. Lopez Portillo's successor, who presumably will start preparing plans for his own six-year administration, which will start in December, 1982.

Officials respond that Mr. Lopez Portillo has achieved an important breakthrough by forcing the government and the country to recognize that the future is subject to more factors than simple fate.

In theory, Mexico has been guided by a number of six-year plans since 1934, most of them rhetorical reaffirmations of the principles of social justice and equality inspired by the 1910-1917 revolution. In practice, government policy has mirrored the personality and preferences of the incumbent chief of state.

When Mr. Lopez Portillo took office in December, 1976, he confirmed his reputation for being a modern technician rather than an organization politician by establishing a Planning and Budget Ministry. He carried out sweeping administrative changes and even held Cabinet meetings in which he insisted that ministers express their views before he indicated his preferences.

In his public speeches, even before vast crowds, Mr. Lopez Portillo began talking of the final quarter of the 20th century as a single development period. This violated the political convention that Mexican presidents do not influence events beyond their single terms.

2 Million in Shantytowns

Indians Turn Lima Into a Huge Village

By Juan de Onis

LIMA (NYT) — The streets of the once-elegant center of this capital city are jammed with peddlers, pushcarts and food stalls offering homemade artifacts, plastic goods, antiques, dogs, boiled corn and tropical fruit to a seething, pungent mass of humanity that overflows into the large squares, where street minstrels, clowns and folk performers.

In recent years the avalanche of provincial migrants to Lima has resulted in an enormous ring of shantytowns on the outskirts and has transformed the aristocratic plazas and thoroughfares into scenes resembling market day in the highland Indian villages.

"I can remember 20 years ago, my mother and her friends walking down Jiron de la Union with milk coats on their arms as they went to tea at the Hotel Bolivar," a Peruvian said. "Now you can barely make it through the swarm of vendors and you had better watch your wallet."

Jiron de la Union is a street for strollers that originates at the spacious Plaza de Armas, where a cathedral is flanked by the presidential Palace, now renamed the Tacu Amparo Palace in honor of an Indian rebel against Spanish colonial rule. Tacu Amparo was captured and killed by the Spaniards; his people, the highland Indians, have now conquered Lima.

Pottery and Rag Dolls

Eugenio Quispe Becerra, who came here from Cuzco with his wife and three children, has staked out a space on the sidewalk behind the Hotel Bolivar where he sells such tourist items as pottery, carved gourds, alpaca sweaters and ponchos, copper figures and rag dolls that look like those found in ancient burial urns.

"My wife sells here during the day, while I work at my auto repair shop, where we live out in the settlement called Tihuanisuyo," said Mr. Quispe, who was seated on a big box with wheels where he stores his goods each night near the hotel.

The goods such as the alpaca woolens from Puno or the gourds from Huancayo are bought in provincial marketplaces from highland Indian artisans. Mr. Quispe, 27, said his investment in the handicrafts is \$500, a substantial amount in Peru. He pays \$10 a month in rent for a one-room adobe structure on the outskirts.

Entertainers

At nightfall in San Martin Plaza, crowds of idle bystanders, mainly young men, form big circles around the wandering entertainers who work the streets for a living.

David Bravo, a wiry, dark-haired man from Cerro de Pasco, used to travel the highland villages putting on puppet shows and singing folk music under a government cultural program. This was canceled in a budget cut three years ago, so Mr. Bravo plays a long-necked four-string guitar in the plaza and sings politically inspired protest songs, such as the story of the "proletarian parrot" who screamed "Down with the prices! Up with wages!" until officials jailed the bird for disturbing public order.

"The young people," Mr. Bravo said during a break, "want to hear songs that are a comment on the problems the people are living now. They want protest, not folklore."

He passed a hat and collected \$3 from the appreciative crowd.

Among those watching him sing was Jorge Vargas, a student of chemical engineering who pays for his studies by producing a natural dye called cochinita in a shed behind his home.

"I believe that what Peru needs is an intellectual guerrilla movement, not an armed revolution," he said.



Pope John Paul II makes his way through a crowd of Congolese on his arrival in Brazzaville.

Hundreds of Thousands Greet Pope in Brazzaville

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, May 5 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II arrived here today on a Congo River barge from Zaire to be greeted by hundreds of thousands of chanting Congolese waving crosses and flags.

The pope waved back at the crowd that had waited for hours to this riverside capital, where side streets had been turned into mud by a dawn thunderstorm.

On the second stage of a six-country, 10-day African tour, the pope asked the Congolese govern-

ment to allow the church to function in full liberty, saying that the state "can count on the loyal collaboration of the church so long as it acts to serve mankind."

In his speech of welcome, President Denis Sassou Nguesso declared that his government wanted a fruitful dialogue with the Holy See. The Congo recently sent its first ambassador to the Vatican.

Church-state relations have improved after a difficult period in this former French colony. In

1964, the leftist government nationalized church schools and in 1977, Congolese Cardinal Emile Biayenda was assassinated.

The high point of the pope's Brazzaville stop was a Mass, accompanied by drumbeats, that he celebrated on the Boulevard des Armes.

After a seven-hour visit in Brazzaville, the pope will fly back to Zaire to visit Kisangani. His itinerary will take him to Kenya, Ghana, Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast.

Black Prelate Attacks Apartheid

South African Bishop Refuses to Shut Up

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, May 5 (NYT) — When a black in South Africa has his passport withdrawn, he is a man warned. When he follows with a spate of speeches touching on some of the government's rawest nerves, he could be inviting the next step, a so-called banning order that excludes him from political and social activity.

Such is the case now with Bishop Desmond Tutu, a leading figure in the Anglican Church, who has engaged as one of the most influential black critics of the government. On March 3, after a series of brushes with Cabinet ministers, he had his passport seized. Since then he has spoken out with undiminished vigor, causing many to wonder how long Prime Minister Pieter Botha will keep him off the banned list of 150 persons, mainly blacks.

In the last week alone the 48-year-old bishop, who is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has urged parents of mixed ethnic background to support their children in a nationwide boycott of classes that Mr. Botha has condemned as Communist-inspired; warned that the government can expect a repetition of the 1976 black riots if it continues to arrest and detain protesters; and predicted that the country will have a black prime minister within 10 years —

"almost certainly" Nelson Mandela, the nationalist leader imprisoned 16 years ago on charges of treason and sabotage.

The fact that Bishop Tutu remains free while others are restricted or go to jail owes something to his refusal to join political organizations. But it also owes much to the worldwide protest that came after two white officials arrived at his office here with a document signed by the interior minister ordering him to surrender his passport. Neither the document nor the officials offered any reason for the action, which cannot be challenged to the courts.

The archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, led 24 Anglican primates to a statement deploring the seizure as "a seriously disturbing harassment" of the organization headed by Bishop Tutu, which represents churches claiming 15 million members. Messages of support poured in from U.S. politicians and church leaders who had met the bishop here and on his visits to the United States.

Relaxing at his home in Soweto in a T-shirt and slippers, Bishop Tutu chuckled as he recalled how the document withdrawing his passport was handed to him moments before he and his staff of whites and blacks were to begin a service of thanksgiving for the election victory of Robert Mugabe to Zimbabwe.

Then the bishop theorized about the reasons for the government's action. If the measure was intended to limit his access to foreign audiences it was silly, he said; since his speeches at home receive wide coverage in the foreign press. But he said the government's purpose may have been to "throw a straw to the wind" to gauge how action against him would be received abroad.

Bishop Tutu, son of a teacher, was befriended and steered toward the church as a teen-ager by the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, known as the author of "Naught for Your Comfort," a searing picture of apartheid and its effect on the black church. Like Mr. Huddleston, Bishop Tutu regards himself first and last as a pastor. He rejects suggestions that he is or could become a major political figure.

"As a bishop," he said, "I'm concerned, inevitably, with the exten-

sion of God's kingdom on earth, and that involves opposing laws — any laws, not just the so-called apartheid laws — that offend against Christ's teachings. But I'm strongly opposed to anybody who wants to use the church for political ends, even if they are very good ends."

Whether the distinction will be accepted by the government remains to be seen. There have been hints that international protest alone may not be a sufficient guarantee. The powerful police minister, Louis Le Grange, is said to have remarked that the bishop "talks too much" and should be careful.

The former police minister, James Kruger, implied that Bishop Tutu was using the Council of Churches' budget — \$4.6 million this year, 90 percent of it from donor churches abroad, including the United States — for subversion.

Under Bishop Tutu, the council hires lawyers to defend black activists on trial under the security laws, supports the families of those detained without trial and holds conferences to condemn the racial laws. But the bishop said that the largest part of the budget goes toward scholarships for blacks, self-help programs in the black townships and other noncontroversial works.

Indonesia Asked About Missing

LONDON, May 5 (Reuters) — Amnesty International expressed fears yesterday that former members of an East Timor independence movement had been executed after surrendering under an amnesty offered in 1977 by the Indonesian authorities.

The London-based human rights organization said that it had written to President Suharto of Indonesia, urging him to order an investigation into the whereabouts of former members of the Fretilin movement who had disappeared after surrendering or being captured by Indonesian forces.

It attached a list of 22 such persons, who it said may have been summarily executed. The organization also said that it had received persistent reports of prisoners being beaten or tortured.

U.S. Doctors Present Evidence

Exercise May Prevent Blood Clotting

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT) — Duke University researchers have found that regular, vigorous exercise improves a person's ability to dissolve blood clots, an effect that could have life-saving benefits.

Their studies, described in the most recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, add to the growing body of evidence that physical fitness can reduce the risk of developing and dying of heart and blood vessel diseases.

As have others before them, the Duke team found that so-called conditioning exercise also increases the amount of a blood protein called HDL that is associated with protection against heart disease.

HDL is thought to enhance the body's ability to keep blood vessels clear of deposits of cholesterol, which can build up until they totally block off a coronary artery and precipitate a heart attack.

In their blood clotting studies, the Duke researchers, led by Dr. R.

Sanders Williams, a cardiologist, measured the biochemical response to a blockage of veins in 69 healthy adults aged 25 to 69 before and after they participated in a 10-week physical conditioning program.

The researchers used a newly developed radioactive technique to detect the release of substances into the blood that help dissolve blood clots.

This clot-dissolving ability, known as fibrinolytic activity, is normally called into play when something, usually a clot, closes off a blood vessel. The greater the fibrinolytic response, the faster a clot is dissolved, reducing the chances of serious medical consequences.

Simulated Clot

The persons in the study exercised under supervision three times a week: 10 minutes of stretching exercises followed by 30 to 45 minutes of continuous walking or jogging fast enough to raise their heart rate to 70 to 85 percent of its maximum ability to beat.

On Third Ballot

Greek Parliament Elects Caramanlis as President

ATHENS, May 5 (UPI) — The Greek parliament today elected Constantine Caramanlis president.

Mr. Caramanlis immediately pledged to safeguard the democratic institutions that he helped shape during his six years as premier.

In a third and final ballot, the premier received 183 votes, three more than the three-fifths majority required of the 300-member chamber. He will succeed philosopher Constantine Tsatsos, 81, whose five-year term ends next month.

The 93 members of the main opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement boycotted the vote and 22 ballots were left blank or went to other candidates. Two rightist deputies were absent.

Mr. Caramanlis told the parliamentary delegation headed by speaker Dimitrios Papaspyrou, which informed him of his election, that he aimed to safeguard and strengthen the country's democratic government and national unity, "which I have the ambition to symbolize as president of all Greeks."

The new president said that he was taking his post at a time when the international situation was confusing and dangerous. He appealed for "the sincere cooperation of all political sides and the support of the people."

Opposition leader Andreas Papandreu said that the new president "will be judged through the execution of his duties." He will be judged all along by his deeds.

Mr. Papandreu said that Mr. Caramanlis' election moved Greece into a period of rapid political development leading "inevitably to elections."

New Party Leader

Mr. Caramanlis was to hold a last Cabinet meeting today before submitting his resignation as premier to President Tsatsos, who was expected to ask him to remain premier until a new leader is chosen by the ruling New Democracy Party.

Mr. Caramanlis is expected to call a party caucus Wednesday to elect a new leader before resigning from his party and as parliamentary deputy. His seat in the chamber will be taken by Evangelos Detsilegiou, a runner-up in the Athens constituency in the 1977 elections.

After a national radio and televi-

E. German Aide Siegfried Boehm

Is Dead at 51

BERLIN, May 5 (Reuters) — East German Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm, 51, died today following an accident, the government announced. No details of the accident were given.

Mr. Boehm, who started his career in a coal mine, rose to become one of the country's chief economic planners to the early 1960s and was made finance minister in 1966.

He was one of a small group of experts, led in recent years by Politburo member Guenter Mittag, who directed East Germany's rapid economic development of the past two decades.

Kay Hammond

BRIGHTON, England, May 5 (Reuters) — British actress Kay Hammond, 71, wife of actor and film director Sir John Gielgud, and daughter of the late actor Sir Guy Standing, died today following a stroke.

She starred as Elvira in Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" and acted with her husband in another Coward play, "Private Lives." She also appeared to a number of films.

Police Captain Slain By Gunmen in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily, May 5 (Reuters) — A captain of Italy's paramilitary Carabinieri police, who was involved in investigating Mafia activities, was shot fatally early yesterday by gunmen as he was carrying his 4-year-old daughter, police said. The girl was unhurt.

Emanuele Basile, commander of the Monreale Carabinieri barracks near Palermo, was walking back to his home near the barracks with his wife and daughter. Two youths got out of a parked car and fired several pistol shots, hitting him in the back and neck.

sion address, Mr. Caramanlis will assume his duties when Mr. Tsatsos returns from Belgrade, where he will represent Greece Thursday at the funeral of Marshal Tito.

Mr. Tsatsos will then appoint a new government and resign to make way for his successor.

If the New Democracy Party Cabinet wins a confidence vote in parliament, elections are not likely to be held for another year. The present parliament's term ends in the autumn of next year.

IOC Receives Greek Plan For Permanent Games Site

ATHENS, May 5 (NYT) — Greece has delivered a proposal to the International Olympic Committee containing terms and conditions for the permanent holding of the Summer Games at Olympia, the ancient Greek birthplace, Greek officials said yesterday.

The proposal includes the formation of a politically neutral and militarily inviolable Olympic state under the jurisdiction and administration of the IOC, but with sovereign territorial rights remaining with Greece.

"Our proposed agreement foresees the creation of a self-administered and inviolable Olympic area free of any government pressures, but not an independent sovereign state within the Greek frontiers," the officials said.

1,200 Acres

The plan was inspired by the original Games in Olympia, initiated in 776 B.C. During the Games the warring Greek states would declare a truce and honor the inviolability of the area.

The proposal, which was delivered to the IOC last week, would set aside a site near Olympia of about two square miles, or 12 times the size of the Vatican. The proposal calls on the IOC to install and own all facilities at the site, in the Peloponnese about 115 miles west of Athens.

The international committee would administer the Olympic area and determine the terms and conditions of entry. Greek law, however, would apply to incidents, legal practices and transactions within the Olympic state, and Athens would impose added security around the area "to assure the unhindered functioning of the Olympics," Greek officials said.

The officials added that, "even in the case of war involving Greece, our proposed agreement guarantees that not even our own troops or military operations will extend into the Olympic area."

The proposal, originally made by Premier Constantine Caramanlis in 1976 but given a cool reception by the IOC at the time, has received growing support during the odds over the Moscow Olympics. Louis Guiraudon, the head of the IOC committee studying the Greek proposal, said after an inspection of the

2 Spain Officers Go on Trial for Anti-Suarez Plot

MADRID, May 5 (AP) — The Spanish Army will put two officers on trial tomorrow for conspiracy in a plot to overthrow the government by holding Premier Adolfo Suarez and his Cabinet hostage.

In the first such case since Franco led an army revolt to start the Spanish civil war in 1936, the army is asking prison terms of six years for Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina of the paramilitary civil guard and five years for infantry Capt. Ricardo Saez de Ynestros Martinez.

Although their alleged plot never got beyond conversation in a Madrid coffee shop, the public court martial is considered politically significant because of repeated dissidence among some military men over the Suarez government's handling of terrorism.

The trial will take place only two weeks after the government removed civil guard director Lt. Gen. Pedro Fontela for criticizing parliament in public.

The two officers are accused specifically of plotting to overthrow the government by having a special police force storm Mr. Suarez's Moncloa Palace on Nov. 17, 1978, when the Cabinet was in session. They would then have held the premier and his Cabinet hostage until King Juan Carlos I agreed to a new government. The date was the day the king left for a two-week trip to Latin America.

U.K. Union Move Angers Laborites

LONDON, May 5 (AP) — Britain's largest trade union has angered the opposition Labor Party, which relies heavily on union donations, by giving \$5,000 (about \$11,000) to the Morning Star, a Communist newspaper.

Moss Evans, general secretary of the 2-million-member Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that the union was trying to help a "friend of the labor movement" by making the donation.

But Neville Sandelson, one of several Labor Party legislators who criticized the donation, said: "It is an irresponsible action by Britain's largest union to subsidize a mischievous propaganda machine serving the interests of Moscow."



Constantine Caramanlis

15 Occupy Church In Santiago Pro

SANTIAGO, May 5 (Reuters) — Fifteen persons have occupied a Roman Catholic church, demanding the release of 52 arrested Thursday during Labor Day march.

Two Masked Women Told

Two masked women told the church doors were chained and a placard was hung with the words "The people defend the Freedom for the detainees."

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xophonist Hal Singer: Expatriate's Dilemma

By Michael Zwerin

PIERRE, France (IHT) — The golden age of expatriate American jazz musicians in Europe are no longer as much as it once was. The jazz musicians who once thrived in Europe have been good to him. But any jazz musician living in Europe is bound to ask himself: "Am I only here because I'm not good enough for New York?" New York is the jazz capital of the world, where the trends are made and the competition is fiercest. Does Singer think his move to Europe has hurt his career?

He takes a minute to think: "No, you've got to keep making it. Records in the States or you go down fast. Only a few black jazz artists have been able to preserve their identity over a long period of time — Art Blakey and Horace Silver are the only two I can think of. By being in Europe I think I've prolonged my staying power. Europe is not dog-eat-dog like New York. It's given me time to concentrate on my musical growth, to be with my family, to find myself as a person."

American jazz musicians who choose to live in Europe tend to be more open to nonmusical experience, more interested in interesting than the average jazz musician. Singer, a large, gentle man who acquired the reading habit on the road, grew up in Tulsa, Okla. He learned the musician's trade with such bands as T. Holder and his



Hal Singer

Clouds of Joy. He worked with Ed Christian, brother of the legendary guitarist Charlie, with whom he used to shoot pool. "Charles was a beautiful man who didn't know what it was to go to sleep in Oklahoma, so when he got to New York he lived 28-hour days. He died young."

Speaking of France, Singer seems genuinely hurt rather than bitter: "I have good feelings about France in my personal life, but the musicians have certainly not been what you could call friendly. In other countries where I travel, I have excellent relationships with the local musicians. I often stay in their homes. It's very difficult to have a friendship with a French musician, and the only time I work with them is when it's my gig. The only time I play in the studios is when it's my date."

In Germany, Americans are integrated in radio bands. Slide Hampton directed the Amsterdam radio orchestra, Thad Jones is now directing the Copenhagen radio orchestra. That could never happen in France. I'm not talking about hav-

ing only Americans. That would be unfair too. It just seems to me that this is an American art form and that there should always be a place for Americans in the jazz world. The French go to the other extreme, talking down Americans to club owners, for example. French musicians get the Americans out and then the club goes down. They don't like to admit it but they need Americans. I've seen some of these clubs with top French artists playing in them and you could throw a French through there and not hit anybody."

Singer will be making a record later this month in Paris: "I really don't like thinking this way but I'm not going to hire any French musicians if I can help it. I'm tired of this one-way street. It makes me very sad that my adopted country keeps kicking me in the butt."

Hal Singer: Halifax, England, May 6 and 7; Lausanne, Switzerland, May 10; Barcelona (Club Cora-del-Drac) May 13-17; Hamburg (Dennis Swing Club) May 21-24.

Music

Listing of European Festivals of the Arts — Part 6

PARIS (IHT) — Following is the sixth part of a listing of 1980 European music and arts festivals, with program highlights, dates and addresses where more detailed information may be sought. The listing will be continued next Tuesday.

Edinburgh (June 12-July 17): The Scottish Chamber Orchestra, the New Chamber Soloists of London with Benny Goodman as soloist in Mozart's and Malcolm Arnold's clarinet concertos, the Luxembourg Radio Orchestra, the Munich Bach Orchestra, under Karl Richter, the Hungarian Chamber Orchestra and the 12 Cellos of the Berlin Philharmonic will be on hand. Recitals will be given by pianist Mario Frenkel (all-instrument), Mark Zeman and György Sándor, baritone Heinrich Frey and mezzo soprano Anne Baker, baritone/contralto Gertie Leuchter, and guitarist Alexander Lagoya with artist Massimo Luciani. A series of five jazz concerts includes Ray Charles and Ella Fitzgerald (Luzernconcert, 9 Route de Luxembourg, Delheim, Luxembourg).

Aix-en-Provence (July 12-Aug. 3): Montserrat Caballé and Marilyn Horne star in Rossini's "Semiramide," and the opera program also includes "Les Indes Dérégées" by the contemporary French composer Claude Prey and a revival of Mozart's "Così fan tutte." The Requiem of Fauré and Mozart's "The Seasons" and Beethoven's 9th symphony will be given in Saint-Sauveur Cathedral. The Scottish Chamber Orchestra will do most of the operatic and concert work, and there will be a Bernard Buffet exhibition and another devoted to "great voices" in Aix since 1948. (Bureau du Festival, Palais de l'Assiette, 15100 Aix-en-Provence, France.)

Bregenz (July 17-Aug. 21): Opens this year with the inauguration of the new Festspielhaus, followed (July 19) by the opening concert. Bregenz's New Symphony with Karl Böhm conducting the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and soloists. The new building will also house a production of Verdi's "Falstaff," with Giuseppe Taddei and Rolando Panerai sharing the title role, while Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio" will be this year's opera production on the flowing lake stage. Theater includes plays by Nestor and Schiller, the Vienna Symphony will be accompanied in concerts by Ernst Jochims, Heinz Stein, Yeh Alonovich, Lail Segers and others, and chamber music and recitals round out the program. (Bregenz Festspiel, Postfach 119, A-6901 Bregenz, Austria.)

Salzburg (July 26-Aug. 31): The new opera productions are Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" with James Levine conducting, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle directing, and Plácido Domingo in the title part, and Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio," conducted by Lorin Maazel and staged and designed by Filippo Sanjust. The Vienna Philharmonic gives seven concerts, and others are by the Orchestra National de France, the Austrian Radio Orchestra, the Berlin and New York Philharmonics and the European Community Youth Orchestra. The concert programs include first per-

formances of works by Helmut Eder and Rudolf Kertbeny, as well as a concert performance of Krenak's opera "Karl V." There are the usual church concerts, recitals, chamber music, Mozart recitals, solo recitals and spoken theater, including the traditional outdoor performances of Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann," this year with Maximilian Schell. (Salzburg Festspiel, Postfach 140, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.)

Bayreuth (July 25-Aug. 26): The annual Wagner festival opens with a production of "Parsifal" conducted by Hans Stein and directed by Wolfgang Wagner, and includes what are expected to be the farewell performances of the celebrated 1976 centennial production of the "Ring" cycle, conducted by Pierre Boulez and staged by Patrice Chéreau. Other recitals are "Der Fliegende Holländer" and "Lohengrin." (Richard Wagner Festspiel, Postfach 2320, D-8580 Bayreuth 2, West Germany.)

Darmstadt (July 28-Aug. 9): Mainly for the long-established summer comes in new music, but including guest concerts by, among others, the Polish Radio Orchestra of Kraków and several West German radio orchestras, and a number of world or West German premieres, including works by Tristan Murail, Rein Fensholt, Gerard Grisey and Wolfgang Rihm. (Internationales Musikinstitut, D-6100 Darmstadt, West Germany.)

Santander (July 30-Aug. 31): Visiting orchestras include the Philharmonia of London and the Warsaw Philharmonic. The concert program includes a program with Elzbieta Matuszewska and Vladimir Vavilov of the Bolshoi and stars of several West European troupes, the Ballet Nacional Folklórico de México, the Ballet Clásico Nacional and the company of the Opera du Rhin. There is an extensive chamber music and recital program, theater exhibitions and other events. (Paseo de Valdeca, Santander, Spain.)

Israel (July-August): The program includes the Israel Philharmonic under Zubin

Mechu, the Jerusalem Symphony under Gary Bertini and the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra for concertos; "Carmen" with Teresa Berganza, and the Paris Opera's triple-bill "Woe from Othello," for musical theater, "Le Sacre du Printemps" choreographed by Valery Panov, the Nikolai Dance Theater and the Spanish National Ballet for dance; chamber music, recitals and the third Arab Rukhshatim piano competition. (Israel Festival, Shalom Tower, P.O. Box 29334, Tel Aviv, Israel.)

Lucerne (Aug. 16-Sept. 9): The music and musicians of Poland comprise the central theme of this year's festival, from Chopin, Szymanowski and Paderewski to Liszt, Debussy, Penderecki and Bartók, including a world premiere of a concerto for orchestra by Witold Lutoski and a lecture on Chopin by Arthur Schnitzler. Ensembles and soloists (Polish or Polish-born) include the Warsaw National Philharmonic and the Warsaw Piano Quintet; conductors Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, Witold Lutoski and Kazimierz Kord; pianists Krystian Zimerman and Mieczyslaw Horowitz, and violinists Konstanty Kulka and Henryk Szeryng. Theater includes a play, "The Goldsmith's Shop," by one Karol Wojtyla. There will be exhibitions on Music From Poland and on Siegfried Wagner. Other visiting ensembles include the New York Philharmonic, the Berlin Philharmonic, the Royal Philharmonic of London and La Grande Ecole de la Chambre du Roy. (Internationales Musikfestwochen, 14 Pilatusstrasse, CH-6002 Lucerne, Switzerland.)

Edinburgh (Aug. 17-Sept. 6): The usual densely packed program includes nearly 60 concerts by eight orchestras and ensembles, and there is a strong emphasis on art and artists of the British Commonwealth, with the Australian Dance Theatre, Canadian music and theater and an exhibition of Canadian Indian art, and in the lineup of recitalists. The Festival of London gives the world premiere of Peter Maxwell Davies' "The Lighthouse," the Scottish Opera has new productions of Janáček's "The Cunning Little Viper" and Berg's "Wozzeck," and the Edinburgh Opera brings Mozart's "Così fan tutte" and Cimarosa's "Il Ma-

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International Restaurant Guide

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LA LIEUTENANCE At the foot of Notre Dame, 24, rue Charonne, 354.91.36. 16th-century house. Traditional French dishes.

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REST. PARC MONTSOURIS 20 Rue Goussier, 14e, 588.38.52. Bar-Brasserie. Open daily until 2 a.m. Menu F.75.60, serv. incl.

ROTISSERIE DE L'ABBAYE 22 Rue Jacob, 326.30.26. Closed Sunday. Dinner-show. Kilted staff, setting.

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Dance in London

'Adieu' a Welcome Debut for Bintley

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, May 5 (IHT) — For a young choreographer, a Covent Garden debut with a ballet called "Adieu" might seem risky, but David Bintley appears certain to be invited back. At 22, he is an outstanding character dancer with the Sadler's Wells wing of the Royal Ballet, for whom he has done four ballets in only two years. The general success of these ballets brought him a commission for the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden — the youngest choreographer ever to work there.

"Adieu" shares a triple bill of works new to the company, each distinctively bold in character. Bintley has created a work of aspiring feeling, tinged with sadness and occasional fevered jollity, to the music of a violin concerto by Andrzej Panufnik, a Polish-born composer long residing in Britain, whose own "Homage to Chopin" furnished Bintley with his ballet of that title two months ago.

This time he has dancers of the caliber of Merle Park and David Wall to perform a central pas de deux of demanding choreography and expressive line, to which they bring eloquent feeling. Monica Mason leads an opening movement in which hope is clouded by tragic awareness, and Graham Fletcher, the more earthy-style ensemble dancers of the finale. It is a ballet of emotional references rather than dramatic incident, drawing much from the music as well as the choreography.

Its impact deserves to be less muted by the designs of Mike Beck-

et, Bintley's collaborator. His dull, mottled costume colors and tightly-turbaned women's heads — against a streaked backcloth with abrupt changes of lighting — impart too much doom and gloom. Ralph Holmes was a persuasive violin soloist to an expressive performance conducted by Ashley Lawrence.

MacMillan Work

No concert orchestra would ever attempt Schoenberg's Five Orchestral Pieces, Opus 16, followed by both sets of Webern's orchestra pieces, Opus 6 and Opus 10, all played in breathless succession. Yet this is the musical basis for Kenneth MacMillan's "My Brother, My Sisters," and I find it as self-defeating now that it has been added to the Royal Ballet repertoire as when he created it for the Stuttgart company in 1978.

It portrays an extraordinarily

neurotic family of four sisters and one brother — a second unidentified man lurks from time to time — much given to acts of violence and cruelty against one another, with a touch of incest and rape and one sister left for dead at the end. Forceful dance performances were led by Wayne Eagling, Jennifer Penney and Lesley Collier, but the purpose of the work as ballet remains obscure.

Not so that of "Troy Game," in which Robert North sets an all-male cast of 10 flexing their muscles and flaunting male machismo in a cross between unarmed combat and athletic virtuosity, all to Jon Kelich's percussive score in the style of Brazilian Batuca. What saves it from mere display is the humor with which the dancers send themselves up, and thereby contrive a diverting showcase for the new image of male dancing.

Orchestra Tour

The L.A. Philharmonic, With Giulini in Control

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 5 (IHT) — The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra opened a 16-city, 26-day European tour with concerts in Manchester Thursday and here in the Royal Festival Hall Friday, with its new musical director, Carlo Maria Giulini, conducting.

Giulini calls it "my own American orchestra," and they way it played the adagio of Mahler's unfinished Symphony No. 10 and Beethoven's "Eroica" here offered convincing and impressive evidence of its being just that. Giulini's control, and the immediacy and totality of the orchestra's response, were almost too much of a good thing.

Everything was, in its way, about as close to perfection as can reasonably be expected of an ensemble of this size. The rich, full-bodied, mellifluous sound of the strings, and the impeccable intonation of the horns made the Mahler treasureably memorable, while the Beethoven provided opportunities, splendidly grasped, to display the artistry of the woodwind soloists, including three female co-principals on oboe, flute and clarinet. Nor can one forget the immaculate virtuosity of the three horns in the awesome trio of the scherzo.

But it was Giulini's utter control both of score and orchestra that gave this performance its unique character — and its questionable aspect. This was the cleanest, clearest, most precise, most infinitely shaded, most acutely governed and gauged "Eroica" I have ever heard.

In the end, however, control and

virtuosity, admirable as they certainly were, became so conspicuous that a listener was more concerned with the accomplishment than with the composition. It was more marvelous than moving, and it left one wondering what rough-hewn Beethoven would have made of such tidiness. From a packed Royal Festival Hall it drew cheers of wonderment and delight.

After a weekend in Austria, the orchestra continues to Zurich, Strasbourg, Freiburg, Bonn, Frankfurt, Milan, Florence, Madrid, Barcelona, Paris and Brussels, returning to London for a final concert May 25.

Arts Agenda

PARIS — "The Architects," a new dance choreographed by Carolyn Carlson for the Paris Opera's Groupe de Recherche Théâtrale, will have its first performance at the Opéra May 7. It will be set to various pieces by Bach and the Opéra's orchestra — playing for the first time for the Carlson group — will be conducted by Ashley Lawrence. Patricia Lissone is the set designer and John Ashpool will do the costumes. Other performances will be May 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 20.

PARIS — What is billed as the first performance in France of Paul Hindemith's opera "Mattioli der Mauer," which had its world premiere in Zurich in 1958, will be given May 9 in concert form at the Maison de la Musique. John Shirley-Quirk will sing the title role, with Martin Magier, Roland Housman, Emory Grogan, Doreen Talley and Richard Gill in other principal parts. The conductor will be Ernst Matuszowski.

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Begin's Misguided Policy

When six civilians returning home from prayer are murdered by terrorists, what possible reaction is there but rage over the violence, frustration at the impotence of civilized societies to deal with the wanton slaughter of innocent people and sympathy for the victims and their families? In a slightly less complex world, the answer would be none. The violence against the Israeli settlers in Hebron deserves rage, frustration at the inability to end Palestinian terrorism against Israeli targets is justified and the victims and their kin merit sympathy. But none of those feelings come quite as spontaneously and unreservedly as for example, they did after a child and two adults were killed by Palestinian terrorists at Kibbutz Misgav Am recently. The difference, of course, is that a substantial segment of world and Israeli opinion considers Israeli settlement in the Arab town of Hebron, where the killings occurred, as an extreme and unnecessary provocation.

Certainly, it is an excuse for the terrorists to step up the pace of their gory work. Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat fully identified his organization with the Hebron ambush and promised further guerrilla action. That means more killing. Such activity will be intended to scuttle the Camp David process, and any moderate attempts to provide Palestinian autonomy and guarantee Israeli security in a framework of peace. Here, too, in a simpler world, it would be clear where to place all the blame. It would rest with the gunman. Even in the pur-

suit of legitimate ends, their murderous means must be rejected. There is a diplomatic forum available. Palestinians have been invited to the Camp David bargaining table. They have turned down the opportunity to make their case and have opted for continued terrorism, instead. That should be enough to convince any fair-minded observer that they are not only wrong, but criminally wrong. Yet because of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's badly misguided settlements policy, what should be a clear moral choice has become ambiguous.

There is no doubt that some Israeli settlements in the West Bank have a legitimate security function. There is also no doubt that Israeli security has been damaged rather than enhanced by settlements authorized and begun since Israel and Egypt reached a peace agreement at Camp David. It is clear that Prime Minister Begin's policy is bankrupt. It is bound to continue providing a rationale for the slaying of his countrymen, it is certain to further weaken Israel's position internationally and furthermore, it has only narrow support in the Israeli electorate. The Kiyat Arba settlers, who are being restrained by the Israeli Army from attacking Arabs in Hebron, are not representative of the thinking of the country. They are a radical fringe whose influence under Mr. Begin far outstrips their numbers. If he won't control them, the result is likely to be a slow but steady sapping of strength until Israeli voters react by electing someone who can and will.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

An Open Eye on Baghdad

On the hoary principle that the enemy of my enemy is my friend, Americans may feel satisfaction at the insults, cross-border bullets and possibly even terrorism that Iraq is now directing against Iran. Even before the failed raid to rescue the hostages, the West found comfort in the fact that Baghdad set out to prevent the Khomenei revolution from infecting the Arab world. When Iraq condemns the ayatollah as an anti-Arab racist and fanatic, it emboldens weaker Arab states to reach the same conclusion.

Yet these bright specks on a gloomy Gulf raise a problem. How should Washington relate generally to Baghdad? Iraq has long stood for things Americans resent. It broke relations on account of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and has resisted them since. It routinely excoorates U.S. imperialism. It has a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union and let Moscow build its powerful army and air force. It opposes the Egyptian-Israeli peace. It has, until lately, stirred radical opposition against the conservative Arab oil states. And its regime cares little for human rights.

Even in an era of diplomatic faithlessness, the Iraqis seem unlikely candidates for U.S. friendship. Yet Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, recently betrayed new interest in them. He implied that warmer Iraqi-U.S. relations could now develop.

"We feel that Iraq desires to be independent," he said, "that Iraq wishes a secure Gulf. And we do not feel that U.S.-Iraqi relations need to be frozen in antagonism." If that implies an opportunistic lunge merely to frighten Iran, it could be a foolish, even dangerous exercise. Iraq is by no means free of Soviet involvement. Though rich with oil, it still makes neighboring oil-rich monarchies

nervous; and it has been a rival not only of Iran's power but also Egypt's.

Still, there is reason to leave the Iraqis room to move toward less hostile positions. Oil exports are up to 3.5 million barrels a day — second after Saudi Arabia's. Many of Iraq's 13 million people want to enjoy their new wealth and recapture Mesopotamia's prestige through economic development. President Saddam Hussein has been a shrewd, and ruthless, dictator who may now want to move to the vanguard of nonalignment. He has recently muted the radical rhetoric against conservative Arab neighbors and openly backed away from the Soviet embrace. Iraq buys more of its arms from Western Europe. It still vilifies the United States and Israel but has, with rising heat, condemned Soviet moves in Southern Yemen, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan.

Brzezinski is right if he means that even adversaries can find each other useful. And although Washington and Baghdad will long have conflicting interests, there is every reason to seek better communication and to encourage any Iraqi intentions that do not threaten U.S. interests.

Genuine nonalignment is plainly preferable to dependence on the Soviet Union. Concentration on economic development would plainly provide some hope for political stability. How Iraq uses its military might and whether it pursues nuclear weapons are important questions; the West should be in a position to influence the answers. Exploring a new relationship may be possible so long as Iraq shares an interest in opposing reckless Iranian policies, remains civil toward Saudi Arabia and wants to keep the tanker lanes open.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Death of Tito

President Tito's death closes a chapter in European history. What now? The system will have to find a new form of legitimacy based neither on the partisan movement nor on the authority of one man but on its own effectiveness, popular support and ability to evolve. Without its father, it will be forced to grow up and take responsibility for itself. If it rises to this responsibility, it will be the better for it. If it does not, the result could be disastrous, for Yugoslavia's internal cohesion and external consistency are linchpins of the East-West balance.

There are limits to the military and political underpinning which the West can give without seeming to endanger Yugoslavia's nonalignment but it can make clear that it regards the legacy of President Tito as an essential part of the European order.

— From The Times (London).

In truth, rather than Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin or Mao, it is De Gaulle with whom

Tito must be compared. As De Gaulle, Tito was "made" by Hitler's invasion of the national territory and by the resistance that he assumed and represented.

Like him [De Gaulle], after the work of war, he [Tito] knew well how to lead a work of peace: The reconstruction and the renovation of his country. The two men embodied, throughout their public lives, the national independence and the grandeur of country.

There ends the resemblance. An ideological and cultural world separated the two struggles, who in fact never met and, apparently, appreciated each other little.

— From Le Figaro (Paris).

We lose the last pillar of the nonaligned movement, a man who staunchly rejected hegemony from the East and West and directed many countries of the world to strongly opposing the division of the world into military and power blocs.

— From Al-Itihad (Abu Dhabi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 6, 1905

PEKING — Special officials are to be appointed for the effective operation of China's new criminal code, officially confirmed in a memorandum today. Whipping as a punishment has been abolished, and the substitute is imprisonment with hard labor. For minor offenses, young offenders will be confined apart from the confirmed criminals and taught some trade. Prisoners will be fed by the government. New prisons will be built, and the long-term prisoners will work at a trade. The memorandum refers to U.S. and European laws, showing the bad results of whipping and the great improvement due to the lighter punishments and the employment of prisoners at useful trades.

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1930

BOMBAY — The toleration of the civil disobedience campaign in India ended dramatically this morning with the arrest of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The mahatma is in Yaroda prison near Poona. Gandhi was awakened at about 1 a.m. this morning, when the district magistrate and 20 armed policemen quickly encircled his camp in Karadi, near Jalapur. Flashing an electric torch on him they told him that he was under arrest. Gandhi rose to make himself ready. While he was cleaning his teeth with contraband salt, some of his adherents appeared, but did not attempt to interfere. Among the belongings he took with him was the *sakli* or portable spinning wheel.



Anderson: Closer Ties to Allies

By John B. Anderson

At the request of the International Herald Tribune, the major candidate for president have submitted articles outlining their positions on foreign and domestic affairs. Their foreign policy statements, which were prepared before the aborted rescue attempt of the U.S. hostages in Iran and the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will appear through Friday. The domestic series will begin Monday.

WASHINGTON — The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the frenetic American response to it raise serious questions about the conduct of American foreign policy and the role of Europe in the bilateral U.S.-Soviet relationship.

I have long accepted the principle that U.S.-Soviet relations contain both cooperative and competitive elements. For the last three years, however, the United States has demonstrated only its willingness to cooperate with the Soviets. It has failed to demonstrate its willingness and capability to compete effectively in many fields — civil as well as military. It often appears that America has created the false impression that it is no longer willing or able to defend its interests.

A new balance between cooperation and competition in the U.S.-Soviet relationship must be struck in this area, as well as in other areas of concern. It is important that clear signals be given about our intentions of both allies and adversaries.

I continue to believe that the SALT-2 treaty or some variant of it with reduced aggregate numbers of weapons, greater cooperation in verification, and further limits on destabilizing weapons of interest to Europe must be negotiated and ratified. Efforts to achieve mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe must also continue, as should the discussions at the Committee on Disarmament in such areas as chemical warfare and a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

However, the United States and its allies must band together and develop policies and practices which effectively demonstrate to the Soviet leadership that it will be costly to them, if they continue their aggressive policies and actions in Afghanistan and if they continue to support Cuban surrogates in Africa.

There are several areas in which greater coordination can occur between American and European policies, with Europe including the pursuit of human rights for Soviet citizens, the transfer of technology to the Soviet sector, food exports to the Soviet Union, and scientific and technological exchanges with the Soviet Union.

Our purpose should not be solely to deny the Soviets access to the benefits of cooperative relationship. Rather, it should be made clear that the price of cooperation is civilized, international behavior. Violent in-

ternational conduct, such as the aggression in Afghanistan, and military support for terrorist organizations such as extreme elements in the Palestine Liberation Organization, are inconsistent with the criterion of civilized conduct.

Europe can play a critical role in striking a new balance in the U.S.-

CANDIDATES '80

Soviet relationship. A failure on the part of Europe to make clear to the Soviets the costs of an unmitigated arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union or NATO and the Warsaw Pact would in my view make arms limitation harder to negotiate and less likely to endure. A failure on the part of Europe to join in efforts to block the transfer of technology to the Soviets will undermine the security not only of the United States but of all European nations. Failure on the part of Europe to increase its own self-defense efforts will result in a weakening of the NATO Alliance as many Americans may demand that their forces be used to protect American interests in Asia, the Middle East, or Africa.

Europeans, however, also have reason to expect concrete measures by the U.S. government to put its own house in order. America must take drastic steps to reduce its dependence on foreign oil. It must take the measures necessary to curb inflation. It must restore confidence in the dollar, it must stimulate investment so that its industrial base may once again become healthy, and it must reinvigorate its industry in a climate of competitiveness, not protectionism. America's long-term capacity to play a central role in Western defense will depend upon its ability to solve its domestic problems.

America also has the responsibility to communicate better with our allies. The SALT consultations should be the model and the rule for such discussions, not the exception. Our efforts to coordinate Western trade with the Soviet Union must do a far better job of taking into account the reality that East-West trade has more importance for Europe than it does for the United States.

Finally, our efforts to improve America's military capability should not ignore European requirements. NATO standardization is no longer a luxury, and America must make standardization a true "two-way street" if we are to facilitate European defense efforts.

The future of U.S.-Soviet relations need not be bleak. There are no inherent reasons why we cannot return to a more cooperative basis of relations in the future. However, the Soviet leadership needs to be shown that there is nothing inevitable about cooperation with the West.

As America and the Soviet Union enter into a period of leadership transition, the time has come to halt the heading rush toward new armaments, new military contests, and new political confrontations. We do not want a new "Cold War," but America must demonstrate once again its ability to act resolutely and forthrightly in defense of those international principles in which it believes. To do so effectively, however, it must begin to put its own affairs in order.

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A Memoir of Tito Tale of a Fencer

By C.L. Sulzberger

C.L. Sulzberger, former European diplomatic correspondent and foreign affairs columnist for The New York Times, drew on memories of his lengthy acquaintance with Tito to produce this brief memoir.

PARIS — With the possible exception of Winston Churchill, that artist-historian-adventurer who saw the last great old-fashioned battle against the Mahdi in the Sudan, the Boer and Spanish-American Wars, no 20th-century statesman had a more varied life than Marshal Tito.

He was a racing-driver of the early Daimler-Benz automobiles in the Hapsburg Empire to which his native Croatia then belonged. Called up in Franz-Josef's army, he was pronounced its second-best fencer and always complained only of prejudice against his Croatian minority origin prevented him from No. 1 ranking.

He fought in 1914 with the Austro-Hungarian forces besieging Belgrade, his own future capital, before being transferred eastward against the czar's vast "bundling" armies. Taken prisoner, he married a Russian girl and became a student of Marxism. For years, after joining the Communist Party, he belonged to the mysterious apparatus of Moscow's Communist International, before being sent to the new postwar state of Yugoslavia to clean up its Marxist underground.

At that time, he adopted Tito as his pseudonym and established a disciplined, small, clandestine party. This took the lead in joining the famous World War II partisan forces, which ended with Tito running the country, a loyal — but not blind — supporter of Stalin.

No Puppet

I first met Tito in April, 1945, before the war had ended, a stocky, blue-eyed man already known as "The Old One" by his principal lieutenants who averaged a generation younger than he. Even before he broke with Stalin's rigid Communism in 1948, he made plain he was no puppet.

In 1946, he told me in Belgrade: "We will never collectivize like the Soviet Union. Our farmers have a cooperative system." In 1950, he permitted me to interview Archbishop Stepinac in his prison cell. He also said: "If this country, for its own security, requires material from a Western power, it will seek it. We won't care what anyone says."

In 1951, he asked me to tell Greece's king that Yugoslavia was ready to discuss a military pact with the Greeks and Turks then about to join NATO. This pact later foundered and vanished after a brief life; but relations remained good.

Khrushchev visited Bel May, 1955 to urge Tito to with Moscow. They became allies; but Tito never forgot told me in 1958: "A Co country does not have to be ber of a bloc. It can cooperate anyone." He proved this t slavia's UN vote to censure Afghan invasion.

Tito's example undoubtedly spired what is now called communism" although his sonal claim was that he in Marx more "correctly" thow. His great popularity Yugoslavs was founded on pendence — permitting as as the departure of hum thousands of citizens t abroad and the allowing privately owned land that the war. But the state ren preme and restrictive, o with the West.

Nobody knows what will in Yugoslavia with Tito, hoped to be succeeded by committee rule. Originally, ed to stiffen this by naming partisans to secretly overs regime. However, those ve now dead, or old, or out of ture.

Yugoslavia must inevitably rudderless for a time, long a guidance by one of individual leader. And it is filled with centrifugal fo Slavic Serbs and Croats h ent alphabets, traditions a ous backgrounds, and can incited against each other a huge and uncomfortable minority. The pro-Soviet B continually seek to fomen in Yugoslav Macedonia.

Moreover, there is mo little reason to suspect would like eventually to re territorial imperative over former satellite which es bondage in 1948. Yugos been well seeded with agents, and in recent mo old, familiar Soviet "troo ments" have rumiled alor slavia's Bulgarian and H borders. But footing arou area — on NATO's from incredibly dangerous. Th Union must be ready to r cause if it takes that risk.

I once asked Tito wha sophistically he considered: eternally to be. He said: "I pends on how one lives. I proverb — "Happy is the r lives forever." What this that he has done somethi Although at first despera a time-brutal, in the end I did "something good" for trymen. The world will not ©1980, International Herald

A Talk With Carter

By James Reston

record, arguing that the worst is over and that we have finally turned that famous "corner."

The last time I had previously had a long private talk with Carter, was between his election in 1976 and his inauguration. He had won that election at least partly because he was an "outsider," condemning the Washington bureaucracy he was about to take over and arguing that we needed "a government as good as the people."

I asked him then what he would do if he discovered that the American people were not all that "good," but maybe were selfish and self-indulgent; that the allies, contrary to his own assumption, were more concerned about defending their national interest than in defending the common civilization of the free nations, and that the Communist nations were beyond the reach of reason and would reject his faith in a new world order. He rejected all this then, and he rejects it now.

The American people, he insists, are adjusting to the new realities. They are beginning to conserve fuel, and to accept the limitations of U.S. power abroad and of the federal government's ability to provide welfare and other social remedies at home.

Formidable Candidate

Right or wrong, despite all his blunders and switches on policy, Carter is a formidable candidate for re-election, particularly considering his opposition. It may be that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., will challenge the rules of the Democratic nominating convention to deny the delegates committed to Carter. If he does, there will be a violent battle in the New York convention that will divide the Democratic Party. There is such opposition to Carter among the Democrats that some party leaders are even suggesting that the convention delegates committed to the president should "get lost" along with their alternates on the first ballot and then be free to vote for Kennedy or Vice President Mondale or somebody else.

When this proposition is suggested to the president, he smiles; he does not believe Kennedy would

play such games, and ev should, there, would be block him. The president had more serious problems.

He denied that he had fected to a meeting between Secretary of State Cyrus V. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. He has always insists, that some kind of a accommodation between Wa and Moscow must be Vance's successor, Sen. Muskie, D-Maine, will und meet Gromyko later this i, Vienna.

Hostages

The president didn't t about the hostages in Iran so say that he would still think to get them safely be. But he left the impression ing done his best to liber through months of patient cy and finally by a milita mission that failed, he has a turn in the road; he will concentrating on his re-de the unification of the Allia on exploratory talks with sians.

These are merely im from a long evening alone president. He was very and very courteous. His brought to mind an old r British intelligence services complain, never explain, n logic." He conveys a qui solate determination as he to carry his convictions American people.

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May 6, 1980

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مركز من الأصول

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 5

ing by Washington fiat. Such a system, lacking exchange specialists and face-to-face bidding by floor brokers, could produce alarming securities-price fluctuations and shake the confidence of investors, Mr. Williams fears.

"People can gripe about the specialist and about brokers running around the exchange floors with pieces of paper in their hands, but it's a system they trust and understand," the chairman observes.

By Robert Metz

atically routing customers' orders to the market with the best price; there is no assurance that customers' "limit orders," to be executed when a stock reaches a specified price, will be included in block trades negotiated away from the New York and American Stock Exchange floors.

Outside Exchanges

The SEC is expected to take one significant action to further help the

national system: allowing exchange members to trade certain listed stocks outside the exchanges. This freedom would apply to about 60 stocks that have been newly listed on exchanges during the last year. The new rules now prohibit member firms from engaging in such outside trading.

When or whether the national market's shortcomings will be eliminated is not certain. But increasing use is being made of the ITS, both because of the need to handle vastly increased trading volume and the securities industry's reaction to SEC pressure to move faster. In September,

an initial 158 NYSE-listed stocks, the volume on the ITS totaled only 5.2 million shares, or 2.2 percent of the volume in all exchange-listed issues carried on the consolidated tape. By February this year, the ITS volume in the same 158 stocks had risen to 13.3 million, equal to 10 percent of the volume on the consolidated tape.

With approximately 800 issues now in the ITS system, trading volume has more than quadrupled since October, 1978, to an average 1.6 million shares daily. Even though more ITS orders are flowing into the Boston-based exchanges, more than 20 percent of the orders executed in consolidated-tape issues on the Pacific Exchange in March came through the ITS. For the Boston Exchange the system accounted for 16 percent of such business, and for the Midwest

Central Banks Slow to Heed Volcker Bid

interfere with recycling the oil-exporting countries' enormous surplus to nations that need to borrow abroad to pay for their imports.

Thus, having repulsed one American attempt to restrict foreign lending by private banks, these European central bankers say that it would be illogical for them to have another one.

The difficulty that Mr. Volcker appears to be experiencing in winning international support for the new U.S. credit restrictions is seen by some Europeans as another threat to the dollar's stability, exacerbating their worries that the recent relatively rapid fall in U.S. interest rates could threaten monetary stability.

Since major American banks began cutting prime lending rates 10 days ago, the dollar has weakened quite sharply against most other major currencies. This is mainly because reduction in U.S. interest rates has not been matched by significant easing of inflationary pressure. But the dollar's slide has also been aggravated by reluctance of European governments to cut their interest rates.

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24% 34% Moon	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	22% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	12% 18% Quaker	1.12	5.1	7.0	19	25	21%	22%	14%	14% R&B	1.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
25% 1% Mobil	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	23% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	13% 18% Quaker	1.12	5.1	7.0	19	25	21%	22%	14%	14% R&B	1.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
26% 1% Mobil	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	24% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	14% 18% Quaker	1.12	5.1	7.0	19	25	21%	22%	14%	14% R&B	1.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
27% 1% Mobil	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	25% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	15% 18% Quaker	1.12	5.1	7.0	19	25	21%	22%	14%	14% R&B	1.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
28% 1% Mobil	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	26% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	16% 18% Quaker	1.12	5.1	7.0	19	25	21%	22%	14%	14% R&B	1.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
29% 1% Mobil	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	27% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	17% 18% Quaker	1.12	5.1	7.0	19	25	21%	22%	14%	14% R&B	1.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
30% 1% Mobil	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	28% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	18% 18% Quaker	1.12	5.1	7.0	19	25	21%	22%	14%	14% R&B	1.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
31% 1% Mobil	2.60	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	29% 12% Over	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7																							

(Continued on Page 10)

**"Sometimes", she reflected,
"a woman's wrist can speak louder than words".**

master craftsmen as part of a series limited by time and price. Each takes over six months to make, using only the finest workmanship and some of the most precious materials man has ever discovered."

He seemed lost in his thoughts.

Suddenly my head was turning again.



"It doesn't fly", was the best I could manage.

"That's not what I meant", he smiled.

"What you mean perhaps it that each Royal Oak is individually fashioned by the AUDEMARS PIGUET

ATHENS: ATHINOTAKIS GENEVA: COLLET-GÜBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-KUNZ & C^{ie}-LE PORTUGAL
LONDON: ASPREY-CHAUMONT-GARRARD-GRAFF MADRID: GREGORY
PARIS: ALOEBERT-CLERC-FREO-HERMES-PERRIN ROME: BEOTTI-ROSSI-DE DOMINICIS
VIENNA: HABAN-KÖCHERT ZÜRICH: BARTH-GÜBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-MEISTER

Audemars Piguet

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 5[illegible]

Canadian Indexes

	Close	Prev
Montreal	351.69	353.12
Toronto	1,878.90	1,884.10
Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index		
Toronto : TSE 300 Index		

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8. PLANNING ENGINEER.
9. COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER.
10. ARCHITECT.
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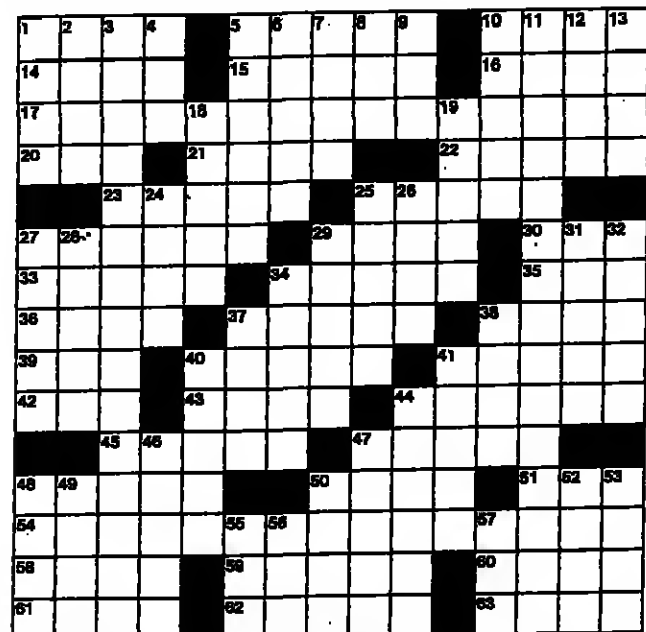
OP organisation et publicité
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who will forward

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CROSSWORD

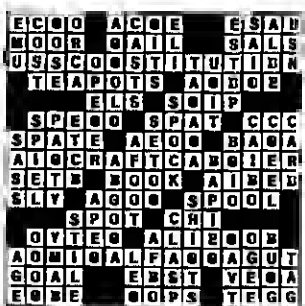
By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Concerning
5 Weight units
10 Aleutian island
14 Bacteriology
pioneer: 1822-
38
15 Jack of old
films
16 "Can't Be
Love," 1938
song
17 Arnold Bennett
novel: 1902
20 Kind of sister
21 Arabian port
22 Performer at
Roosevelt
Raceway
23 Like some
beavers
25 Avoid duty
27 His hero is
Paul Bunyan
29 High-strung
30 German river
33 Creator of
Tattered Tom
34 Hollywood
immortal
35 "Ole!"
relative
37 Interpret
38 Ruffie
- 38 Cause of harm
39 Elongated fish
40 One of 50
41 Irish river
42 Printers'
measures
43 Grammatical
goof
44 C.I.A. head
45 Fragrances
47 "planes
48 Constantinople
coin
50 Standard
51 Double-U
predecessor
54 J. R. Lowell
work: 1848
58 Fictional
plantation
59 Cowboy
carnival
60 Goren coup
61 Culture
medium
62 Uncompro-
mising
63 — of Pines
- DOWN**
1 "Hamlet"
quintet
2 London film
center
3 Gay work: 1728

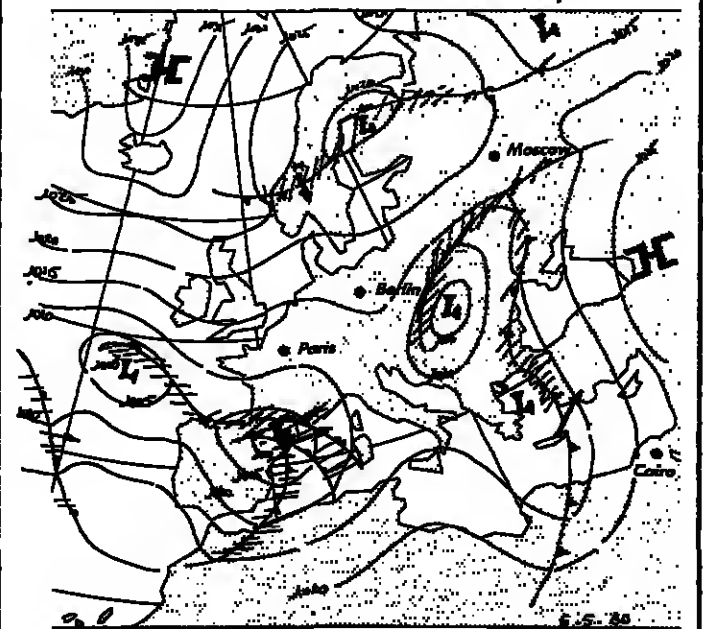
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

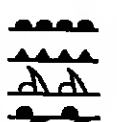
	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	11	52	Foggy	MADRID	15	59	Overcast										
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Fair	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy										
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	12	55	Foggy										
ATHENS	21	70	Overcast	MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy										
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	45	Fair										
BELGRADE	18	64	Overcast	MUNICH	7	45	Fair										
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair										
BRUSSELS	11	52	Fair	OSLO	18	64	Fair										
BUCHAREST	20	68	Overcast	PARIS	13	55	Overcast										
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast	PRAGUE	10	50	Overcast										
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair	ROME	17	63	Overcast										
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Fair	SOFIA	21	70	Overcast										
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	13	55	Fair										
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	TEHRAN	20	68	Overcast										
EDINBURGH	9	48	Foggy	TIBL AVIV	24	75	Fair										
FLORENCE	19	66	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	Foggy										
FRANKFURT	11	52	Foggy	TUNIS	26	79	Cloudy										
GENEVA	20	68	Fair	VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy										
HONG KONG	29	84	Cloudy	WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy										
HOUSTON	28	82	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	81	Fair										
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	7	45	Foggy										
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Rain														
LONDON	11	52	Overcast														
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy														

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Thunderstorm
Rain
Snow
Front Movement

Warm Front
Cold Front
Occluded Front
Quasi-Stationary Front



China Sets Aside Area in Sichuan To Save Panda From Extinction

PEKING, May 5 (UPI) — China today announced a major conservation move to save the giant panda from extinction.

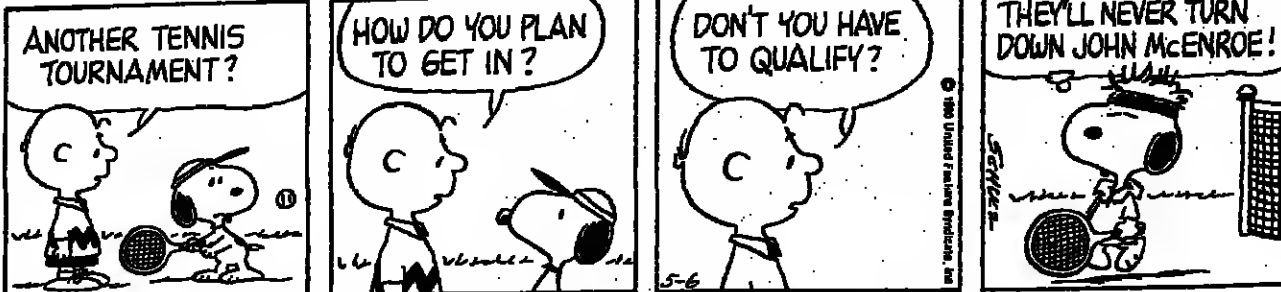
The government said that a 40,000-hectare region of bamboo forest, ravines and high mountains in Sichuan Province near the Tibet border has been designated a protected area for the panda and 25 other rare species.

The establishment of the Daxing Natural Preservation follows a survey of the area by 100 scientists and agronomists who discovered, not only colonies of pandas, but also such rare species as snub-nosed langurs, sambar, white-tipped deer and wood lynxes.

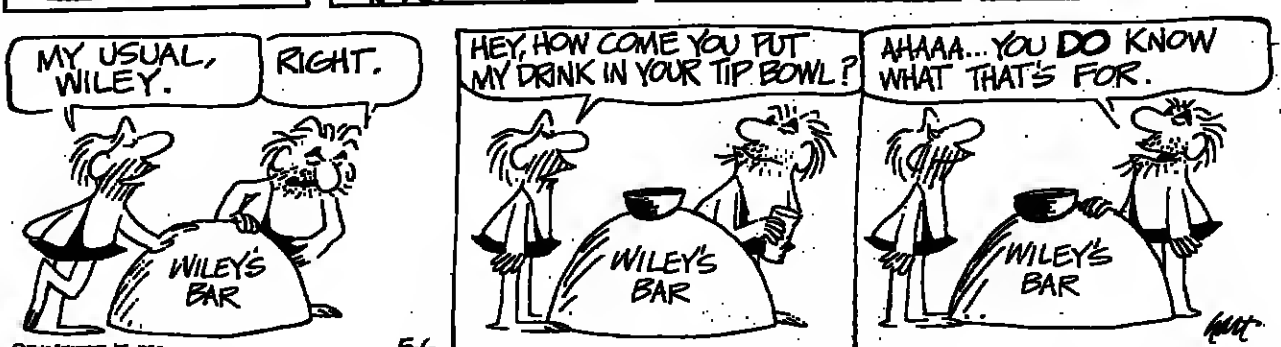
The 200-pound pandas have become an unofficial symbol of China for millions of adults and children around the world, although there are only about a dozen of the animals in captivity outside this country.

The pandas have been under pressure for many years. Their numbers have decreased because of the contracting forests in which they live and because they have become less fertile and more vulnerable to various diseases.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



ANDY



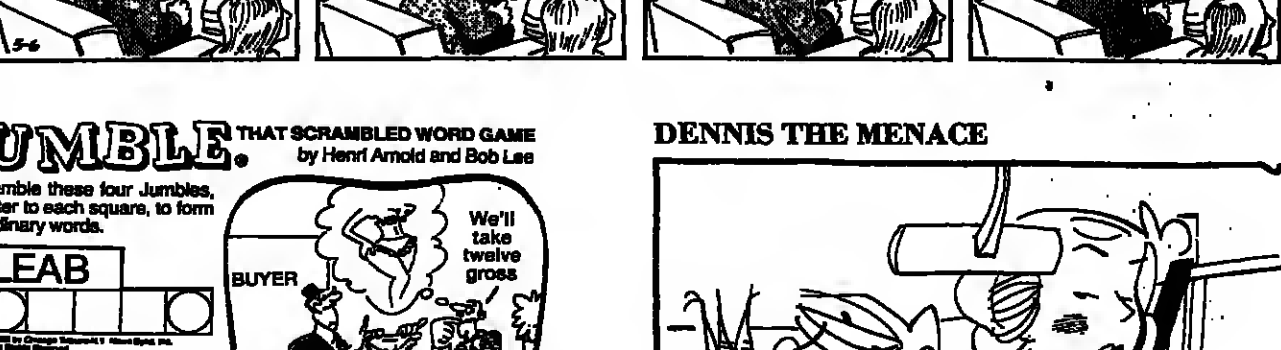
REX



MORGAN



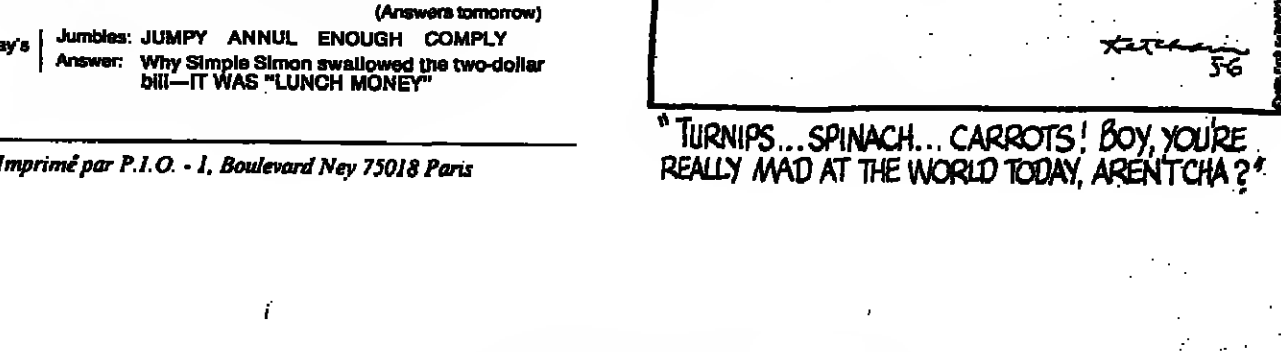
DONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

DIANA AND NIKON

Essays on the Esthetics of Photography

By Janet Malcolm. Godine. Illustrated. 165 pp. \$13.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE camera," Janet Malcolm writes, "is equipped as no other medium is to show us things in their worst possible aspects. Left to its own devices, the camera exposes us without human sympathy, especially when it catches us alone, responding not to someone else, but only to ourselves. Deepening our wrinkles, our deformities, our vulnerability, with light and dark, seeing us through what Malcolm likens to a buzzard's eye, the camera clicks shut on our essential sadness."

Richard Avedon wrote: "I often feel that people come to me to be photographed as they would go to a doctor or a fortune-teller — to find out how they are." The camera confirms their worst fears and therefore makes them happy, for American intellectuals in the last few decades are never so happy as when they are exposing their pathos.

In "Diana and Nikon" Malcolm suggests that Avedon has done his "merciless inspections" of people as a kind of penance for the beauty and gaiety of his photographs for fashion magazines. Most of us are doing some sort of penance, and photography develops it for us. It's as if photography has become our guilty conscience.

The glamorous women and expensive lives of Vogue and Harper's Bazaar — photography's other face — are experienced ironically by all but the most innocent. With the camera, we parody affluence, spontaneity, joy. Now only occasionally does the serious photographer use this quintessentially modern contraption to celebrate an anxious beauty, to attempt a contradiction in terms. From Walker Evans in the 1930s to Channay Hare in the '70s, photography has used banality and incongruity as a source of light. As Malcolm says of Channay Hare: "He enters the universe of the undesired detail and adopts an expectant attitude, waiting for the cluttered

surface to crack and yield pretension." His intention, chastise some, but to imply. Ten of the 11 essays in "Diana and Nikon" appeared in Yorker. Malcolm is not a and she brings a considers to her subject. Much that goes beyond photography count of photography's ex aesthetic around his exora, technique as its subject being dishonest when it is act, could be extended to Malcolm is eloquent about raphy, which, she says, gooselish. She writes at now-or-never, *oueness* of a posture." Commenting o of-place detail that foos good pictures, she says the if the adventures were a set the familiar and the w.

She has a fine ear for giving us Irving Penn's asis of the studio portrait, only isolates subject; transforms them as well them to take on a "serio self-presentation," they do service have. One is remind ropan portraits painted in and 16th centuries, in subjects compose their fi for eternity.

Malcolm helps us to se Bresson's "decisive mom split second" that no trul ch (or even eye, someing enough to seize," what Clark calls the "momene epiphany." At this precise, Malcolm says, "the gesu precession or relationship or, in question is at its highest intensity."

For all its factual bi function, the camera seer itself to highfalutin writin "Diana and Nikon," how colm's gooselish arises real. She stares back at th looks behind its eye, ew nose.

ORDINARY DAYLIGHT

Portrait of an Artist Going Blind

By Andrew Potok. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 290 pp. \$

WHEN Andrew Potok, a painter who had just passed 40, began to lose his eyesight, he felt that he was also losing his life as a painter, his sources of pleasure and intelligence, and his competence as a man. He would even be denied the satisfaction of looking at a landscape, a woman, the weather.

This was happening to him, Potok writes in "Ordinary Daylight," because he inherited retinitis pigmentosa from his father, a condition that would gradually erode his vision until he was completely blind. The book opens with his eyes suddenly taking a dramatic turn for the worse.

When he tried to imagine himself as a blind man, Potok was consoled by artist friends who told him that they envied his opportunity to be a blind artist, like a deaf Beethoven. A painter primarily of mudes and interiors, Potok attempted to work in larger forms, in wooden assemblages, but he felt that they were not good.

Then he heard about a "miracle cure," being practiced by a Mrs. Barnes in London. Blindness is apparently the kind of affliction that inclines us to miracle cures, so Potok went to London. The cure consisted of being sung by "specially nourished" bees on the theory that bee venom would stimulate the victim's system to "cleanse" itself. She said that everything showed up "in his water."

While he was in London, the author also visited an eminent Indian ophthalmologist, who said: "The eye holds within its perfect roundness the secrets of the heart, the brain, the liver." A Park Avenue specialist in New York City had said, "You must move to Arizona, perhaps New Mexico."

At a concert with his wife, Potok heard a Mozart piano work that threw him into what can only be called an aesthetic panic — a feeling, engendered by his blindness, that even art was unclear. But he

also enjoyed a remission, his sight temporarily re phenomenon that is not understood and which is described by doctors as "improvement." However a month it was clear that had not improved at all.

He went home. Back in he used to grope his way field of tall grass, where he down and lose himself sies of sight, "like masturb he put it.

At St. Paul's Rehabilitation for Newly Blind, a Newton, Mass., school Potok something called the visualization and concion of unseen things, asked to focus all our sen object or territory, then and know it." "Remember the teacher said, 'Activel ately recall it. Otherwise, it forever.' He urged th member mountains, clou ings, trees. At St. Paul's, also taught to grieve for because blindness was re the death of his eyes.

Potok's wife resisted his for help. "My limitations to me as blindness is to said, 'I'm getting old, no able or promising as I on afraid of dying.' He learn are all handicapped.

At first, Potok says, writing impossibly difficul rather like his descrip young blind woman he whose effort to look int attractive in company her features." Slowly, bis were, he learned to see w and judging by "Ordin light," this has saved h read the book, it will save in ways that you didn't needed.

Anatole Broyard is on The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan

WHEN South showed diamonds and spades on the diagrammed deal, North twice cue bid the opponent's heart suit as a request for more information about his partner's hand. When South bid three diamonds, it was completely clear that he did not hold a five-card spade suit. So his three-spade bid simply promised a very strong four-card suit, and North elected to play in a 4-2 fit.

Any game contract for North-South would need the club king to be in the West hand. But even with a favorable location of the club king, the obvious game contracts were not good propositions. The defense led three rounds of hearts against four spades, and South simply discarded a diamond from his hand. With the trump split 4-3, as was almost certain on the bidding, there was little to fear, and the game was made easily.

NORTH			
♠ Q3			
♥ 943			
♦ K8			
♣ A752			
EAST			
♠ 1054			
♥ A872			
♦ J75			
♣ K6			
SOUTH			
♠ A37			
♥ J10			
♦ A10643			
♣ Q2			

East and West were vulnerable. Bidding:
East: 1♣, 1♥, 1♦, 1♠, 2♣, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦.

